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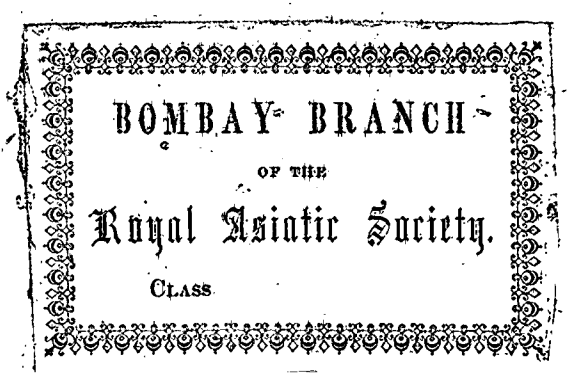

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A

CONTINUATION

OF

GRANGER's

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

BY

XXd-19

THE REV. MARK NOBLE.

VOL. . PART .

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LONDON:

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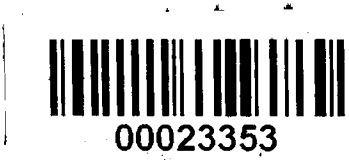
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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

FROM

THE REVOLUTION TO THE END OF GEORGE I's REIGN;

BEING A CONTINUATION OF

THE REV. J. GRANGER'S WORK:

CONSISTING OF

CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES, AND ADAPTED TO A METHODICAL CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS;

INTERSPERSED WITH A VARIETY OF

ANECDOTES, AND MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS,

Not to be found in any other Biographical Work.

The Materials being supplied by the Manuscripts left by Mr. GRANGER, and the Collections of the Editor,

THE REV. MARK NOBLE,

F.A.S. of London and Edinburgh.

Rector of Barming in Kent, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Leicester.

VOL. III.

LONDON:

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DARTON AND HARVEY, GRACECHURCH-STREET; AND W. BAYNES, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1806.

ERRATA

Page 15 line 7, *for* served, *read* saved.
23 — 5, *for* Golden's *read* Goldney's.
29 — 4, *for* confident *read* confidant.
36 — 20, *for* Ossalstan *read* Ossulston.
38 — 7, *for* had *read* has
39 — 6, *from the bottom*, *for* Scwin *read* Irvin
47 — 15, *a comma after* army, *only*
48 — 16, *dele* a
68 — 17, *for* archdeanery *read* archdeaconry
71 — 9, *add* of
92 — 16, *for* Mainingham *read* Manningham
160 — 6, *add* old
161 — *last line*, *for* varying *read* veering
176 — 16, *for* Haurenhasen *read* Herenhausen
208 — 14, *from the bottom*, *after* bishops *add* castle
219 — 8, *for* Jebb *read* Jubb
239 *read* 238, *line ten from the bottom*, *for* Woodhouse *read* Wodehouse.
240 — 18, *for* Dr. *read* Mr.
252 — 5, *for* Tunsall *read* Tunstall
267 — 11, *for* amicable *read* amiable
279 — 7, *for* T. Jenkins *read* F. Hayman
282 — 4, *for* R. *read* B. Wilson, ad vivum pinxit, et aqua forti incidit.
310 — 4, *from the bottom*, *for* suffered *read* suffused
317 — 9, ditto, *for* Dying *read* Christian
328 *last line but one*, *for* Loughborough *read* Luxborough
334 — 4, *for* Pierce *read* Pearce
373 — 4, *from the bottom*, *for* goveror *read* governor
408 — 3, *for* panty *read* parting
413 — 9, *for* Delamer *read* Delawar
Ib. — 7, *from the bottom*, *for* inserted *read* inscribed
421 — 3, ditto, *read* Hervey
461 — 8, ditto, *for* Oxburg *read* Oxburgh
470 — 17, *for* dreadfuld *read* dreadful
Ib. — 11, *from the bottom*, *for* Tryer *read* Fryer
491 *first note*, *a comma after* nostrarum, *dele the comma after* student

GEORGIUS. I.us D.G.
MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIÆ et HIBERNIÆ
REX &c.

KING GEORGE I

Began to Reign
1. Aug. 1714.
Lived 66 Years
Reign'd 12 y. 10 m.
Died A.D. 1727

THE

HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

&c.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

GEORGE I. began his reign August 1, 1714.

GEORGE I. *with Mr. Addison's verses to Sir Godfrey Kneller on his picture, la. obl. Bickham sc.*

GEORGE I. *with trophies, 4to. G. Bickham sc.*

GEORGE I. *profile, fol. Kneller p. Chereau sc.*

GEORGE I. *with Mr. Daniel's poem on his return, fol. Clark sc.* 1720.

GEORGE I. *in armour, mez. J. Faber sc.* 1714.

GEORGE I. *in armour, mez. Kneller p. Faber jun. sculp.*

GEORGE I. *in robes, oval, mezzot. D. Stevens p. J. Faber sc.* 1722.

GEORGE I. *oval, Mars, Mercury, and other emblematical figures, 8vo. J. Cole sc.*

GEORGE I. 8*vo. Hirseman p. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE I. *wh. len. sitting, in his robes, mezzot. J. Hirseman p. J. Gole sc.*

GEORGE I. *fol. Gribelin, jun. sc.*

GEORGE I. *with* "Wisdom, Religion, Justice, and "Moderation," *fol. Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE I. *with a view of the navy., 4to. Burton p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE I. *wh. len. 8vo. Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE I. *supported by Minerva, 12mo. Vr. Gucht sculp.*

GEORGE I. *la. fol. G. Kneller p. P. Gunst sc.*

GEORGE I. *fol. P. Gunst sc.*

GEORGE I. *G. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc.*

GEORGE I. *4to. mez. F. Kyte sc.*

GEORGE I. *D. Lockley sc.*

GEORGE I. 1733, *Fountaine p. G. Monguibert sc.*

GEORGE I. *wh. len. fol. G. Mynde sc.*

GEORGE I. *mez. Kneller p. P. Pelham sc.* 1720.

GEORGE I. *la. fol. Picart sc.*

GEORGE I. *4to. Picart sc.*

GEORGE I. *with emblems, S. F. Ravenet sc.*

GEORGE I. *Des Rochers sc.*

GEORGE I. *mez. P. Schenck sc.*

GEORGE I. *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1715.

GEORGE I. *copy from Smith, John Ryolt sc.* 1761.

George I. *12mo. J. Sturt sc.*

GEORGE I. *with emblems, prefixed to* "Histor. "Cœlest."

GEORGE I. *fol. J. B. Catenaro p. G. Vertue sc.*

GEORGE I. *sheet, Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.* 1715.

GEORGE I. *8vo. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.*

GEORGE I. *fol. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.* 1718.

GEORGE I. *in a flourished* ℭ *for deeds, several of these, G. Vertue sc.*

GEORGE I. *4to. G. White sc.*

GEORGE I. *on horseback, with a view of London, sh.*

GEORGE I. *on horseback, with a caduceus in his hand, and several emblematical figures, sh.*

GEORGE I. *with the "Lord's Prayer," the "Creed," the "Ten Commandments," the "Prayers for the "Royal Family," and the "Twenty-first Psalm."*

GEORGE I. *small profile.*

GEORGE I. *in an oval of palms,* " Salus Populi su-
" prema Lex," *at the top, 4to. mez.*

GEORGE I. *with the Prince and Princess of Wales, mez. Simon sc.*

GEORGE I. *an oval, with another of the Duke of Orleans, regent of France, with verses on the Triple Alliance.*

George I. had acquired great military fame in Hungary, the Morea, in Germany, and Flanders, before he succeeded to the dukedom of Hanover; to which he added that of Zell, by marriage: and by treaty, the establishment of the electoral dignity in his family. By the most extraordinary concurrence of circumstances he obtained the crown of Great Britain, with its dependencies, with the same tranquillity as if he had inherited it by *immediate* succession, through an uninterrupted and hereditary descent. This illustrious monarch added the principalities of Bremen and Verdun to his paternal dominions; and saw the alternate possession of the bishopric of Osnaburg settled in his house. At the time Queen Ann died, some of her ministers, it is thought, were endeavouring to restore the line of the Stuarts; but her dissolution disconcerted all their measures, if any had been actually taken for that purpose. Lewis XIV. who wished to place the son of James II. on the British throne, died just as he had made an attempt to effect it. But the policy of the regent, Duke of Orleans, induced him to conclude an advantageous peace; and Charles XII. the Alexander of the north, was killed, at the period when he had meditated to espouse the Stuart interest, in revenge for the depredations he had sustained, in the sale of his provinces of Bremen and Verdun. Thus, George I. escaped the resentment of two sovereigns, who had terri-

fied the north and south of Europe; concluded a treaty of amity with the Czar Peter, of Russia, another enemy; and obtained an acknowledgment of his right to the crown of England, by all Europe, of which he subsequently became the arbiter. When George the First's accession was announced to him, he declared he would govern his new subjects as their common father; but when he came into Holland his ministers made him change this benevolent plan: and on his arrival in England, he expressed only love for friends, and resentment towards his enemies. This led to the Rebellion. The kingdom was generally inclined to tory principles; but few were Jacobites. This united those parties, whilst the Republicans headed the whigs. The suppressed revolt occasioned severities which nothing less than the security of a kingdom could excuse. The ministry, indeed, were principally to blame. They were as insatiable for power, as the German favourites were for wealth. Whilst they ruled the people with a rod of iron, they attempted to reduce the sovereign to a Doge; and, had they obtained the peerage bill, they would have effected it. The king knew not the constitution, nor the character of the inhabitants of the British Isles. He regarded the power he obtained, more than the dignity it gave him. He never regarded splendour, nor courted popularity; the glare of royalty distressed, and the assembled multitude was painful to him. In the field he was cool and temperate; in the cabinet, wise and moderate. Yet nature had not designed him for a hero, though she made him a soldier; nor was he endowed with those fascinating powers which are calculated to win the hearts of the people at first sight, though he possessed qualifications to secure their esteem.

The

The features of this monarch were handsome, but his stature was below the middle size; consequently he had none of the characteristics of dignified grandeur: in short, he appeared rather amiable than princely. He was merciful, and loved peace; an economist of his time; temperate at table; always just; sometimes liberal; but seldom lavish. He understood Latin accurately, and spoke French fluently; but knew nothing of the English language: he delighted also in music. To view the man and not the sovereign, we must follow him into the recesses of the palace. There George I. was cheerful even to facetiousness; and he ever loved to divest himself of dignity, in order to enjoy the sociability of a select circle. He was struck with an apoplexy, in his carriage, when on his way to Osnaburg, and died shortly after his arrival there, June 11, 1727; after having reigned more than twelve years, and lived sixty-seven: and was buried with his ancestors, at Hanover. The Hanoverians loved, and the Britons respected him. The former rejoiced in the high dignity to which their sovereign had attained; the latter lamented only that he was not their *native* prince. The church, instead of Queen's Ann's fostering care, was regarded with jealousy. Learning met with no protector whilst he sat upon the throne, and the arts languished. Yet liberty rejoiced; and hope looked forward to the time when the illustrious House of Brunswick should regard themselves as Britons; and feel all the dignity of monarchs who swayed a sceptre as powerful, and wore a crown as resplendent, as any potentate in Europe. By Sophia Dorothea, the only daughter and heir of his uncle, George William, Duke of Zell, and knight of the garter, a lady equally virtuous and unfortunate, he had issue, George, his successor;

William Ernest, born in 1665, who died a child; and Sophia, married to Frederick II. king of Prussia.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *in a small circle, with glory, twelve lines, 4to. G. Bickham sc.*

GEORGE, AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *another, same size, J. Gole sc.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *mez. J. Faber sculp.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *in armour, oval, 4to. mez. J. Faber sc.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *large folio, Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *wh. len. in Guillim's "Heraldry," 1724, Vr. Gacht sc.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *la. fol. Fountain p. P. V. Gunst sc.*

George, Prince of Wales, was born November 10, 1683, and left Hanover with his royal father; whence they went to Holland, and embarked at Orange Polder, in the Peregrine and the Mary yachts, September 16, 1714; from which they landed at the Hope, about nine o'clock, on the evening of the next day. At six o'clock in the evening of the 18th they arrived at Greenwich; and on the 20th they made their public entry into London, when His Highness was declared Prince of Wales, and took his place in the privy council. There had never been any great cordiality between the father and son, as the Electress Dowager Sophia had always consulted the prince respecting English affairs, but seldom the king. And a writ was demanded in the reign of Queen Ann, for the prince, as Duke of Cambridge, by the electress, without the knowledge of his father: a coolness

was

KING
Began to Reign
11 Jun. 1727.
Born 30. Oct.
1683.
GEORGE II

was the consequence. The king intending to visit his electoral dominions, in 1716, the prince evinced great eagerness to be appointed regent: that eagerness disgusted the monarch; but he was named "guardian of the realm "and lieutenant," which offices were derived from a precedent in the reign of Edward III. when that monarch gave them to Edward, Prince of Wales. The conduct of the prince after this appointment was calculated to gain all parties: his condescension; engaging manners; and progress into Kent and Hampshire, to inspect the shipping and fortifications, and review the troops, obtained him a decided popularity. Power is ever jealous. Lord Sunderland, whose abilities were only seconded by his sinister policy, it is said, heightened this division; and the quarrel at length came to its extreme height, on the following occasion.—A young prince was to be baptized. The father was desirous that the king and the Duke of York should be sponsors. On the contrary, the Duke of Newcastle, lord chamberlain of the household, attended, not as proxy for His Highness of York, but as sponsor in his own right. The prince, naturally hasty, vented his resentment almost in the royal presence. The king, enraged, commanded him to remain under arrest in his apartment; and soon after to quit the palace. The guard was taken from him; and notice given, that whoever paid their respects to either the Prince or Princess of Wales would not be received at the king's court. It is impossible to describe the ferment this rupture occasioned throughout the kingdom. The Jacobites published the most indecent pamphlets, (of which I remember to have seen several in my youth, preserved by families of that party,) insinuating doubts as to the legitimate title of the

prince; and hinting a disposition in the king, to disown him as his successor. Nothing could be more impolitic than this conduct, which almost amounted to an abandonment of the crown itself. However, at length, Mr. Walpole and the Duke of Devonshire prevailed so far, as to induce the prince to write a submissive letter, requesting permission to pay his duty at the palace; and by this means the further progress of the quarrel was at least concealed from the knowledge of the public: but there never was any confidence or affection between the parties afterwards. During the king's subsequent visits to Hanover, the government was uniformly vested in lords justices, and the prince had very little power while his father lived. He resided at Leicester-House, formerly the town mansion of the Sidney family, with a guard, where he continued till he succeeded to the crown.

CAROLINA WILHELMINA, Princess of Wales, *oval, left hand raised, mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1717.

CAROLINA WILHELMINA, Princess of Wales, *own hair, diamond, sh. Kneller p.* 1716, *Vertue sc.*

CAROLINA WILHELMINA, Princess of Wales, *folio, Kneller p. Vertue sc.*

CAROLINA WILHELMINA, Princess of Wales, *smaller, P. V. Gunst sc.*

CAROLINA WILHELMINA, sereness Walliæ Princesse, *folio, Kneller p. J. Gunst sc.*

Carolina Wilhelmina Dorothea, the daughter of John Frederic, Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach, was born March 1, 1683; and married George, the Electoral Prince of Hanover, subsequently Prince of Wales, August 22, 1705. This lady did not accompany her consort to England, but arrived at Margate, October 11, 1714; and went thence to St.

QUEEN CAROLINE

Queen Consort
to K. Geo. 2d
B. 1 Mar. 1683
Mar. 1705.

Guillelmine Charlotte
Princesse de Galles
&c. &c. &c.
Ranier p.
C. Schmutzer f.

St. James's Palace, on the 13th, with her daughters, the Princesses Ann and Amelia. Caroline was an accomplished and very engaging woman, who gained the entire confidence of the Prince, and won a large circle to his interest during this reign. The king's resentment was directed against her as well as the prince; but, upon their outward reconciliation, His Majesty treated her with politeness, though he never was fond of her. A curious anecdote has been related of these illustrious personages, who often met in the chapel royal. Caroline was apt to talk when there; and the subject, one Sunday, turning on Walpole:—"He is, madam," said the king, "an "extraordinary man;" and, pointing to the pavement, "he is able to turn these stones into "gold." Frederic, their eldest son, did not come into Britain in the reign of George I. though he was created a knight of the garter. There were no less than three engravings made of William, the youngest surviving son, when three months old. To prevent confusion, and to place the royal family together, I shall defer mentioning the young princes and princesses till the following reign.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, of Brunswick-Hanover, Duke of York, *4to.* mez. *J. King exc.*

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, &c. *mez. Kaiser p. J. Faber sc.*

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, &c. *mez. Simon sc.* 1718.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, &c. *mez. P. Shenck sc.*

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, &c. "Duke of York," *mez. R. Williams, &c.*

Ernest Augustus, of Brunswick-Hanover, was the youngest brother of George I. and born in 1674. This prince and all his brothers, were bred to arms, and served with great reputation, under

under the banners of the emperor. More fortunate than his junior brothers, Ernest survived the various casualties of war; and had the satisfaction of seeing George I. to whom he was tenderly attached, seated upon the throne of England: and, like him, was faithful to the Protestant interest. He was created Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster, June 29, 1716; and elected, with his great nephew Frederic, afterwards Prince of Wales, knight of the garter: but His Highness was little known to the British nation, as he preferred Germany, where he was Prince Bishop of Osnaburg. Ernest survived his brother, George I. but a short time, and died a bachelor, in 1728.

JAMES STUART, the only and unfortunate son of James II. was proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland, by Lewis XIV. After the death of his father, James wrote a most pathetic letter to his sister, Queen Ann, who, from affection to her family, and dislike to the House of Brunswick, was supposed to wish his succession. Inclination and policy urged the French monarch to place this prince on the throne of his ancestors; but the whigs perfectly detested the ambitious Lewis, who wished to enslave Europe. He had felt their power; and he hoped to be revenged, by restoring the Stuarts, who would then be impelled by gratitude, and a sense of their own security, to maintain a strict alliance with France. Old, therefore, as he was, he sent James into Scotland, at the queen's death, to prosecute his claim, and the Scotch crowned him at Perth; but their army was defeated, and the Prince escaped with difficulty to France. The Roman Catholic powers were universally in his interest, as were several others; and the King of Prussia, whose queen

was

was sister to George I. wrote, to praise his conduct in Scotland, and to condole with him for the fate of his arms. Charles XII. meant to have headed an army to place him on the throne; and his adversary, Peter the Great, of Russia, was in the same interest. But Lewis died, Charles was killed, Peter was reconciled to George I.; and, by the treaty of peace, concluded by George I. with Orleans, the regent, the prince was obliged to leave France. However, in the midst of these misfortunes, he found protection in Philip V. of Spain; and Clement XI. granted him a pension and palace at Rome, where he resided, surrounded by false friends, who betrayed his secrets to his royal adversary. His abilities, had they been more respectable than they were, could not have removed the numerous impediments to his wishes; but it was no small mortification to the court of St. James, that he married to continue his claim. The engravings of this prince are generally good, and his medals are excellent. They are principally productions of the papal artists, the Hamerani; a family that have contributed to give to Rome a series of medals of superior merit; and equally valuable for their number, and the excellence of the workmanship.

MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, *F. Chereau sculp.*

MARIA CLEMENTIA SOBIESKI, *large folio, Davids p. P. Drevet sc.*

MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, *hair dressed, with pearls, holding a coronet, sh. ad vivum, J. Frey, Rom.*

MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, *black feather in her hair? anonymous, la. 4to. Trinisani p. Du Puy sc.*

MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, *Des Rochers sc.*

MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, *black feather, oval*

of

of branches? anonymous, Trinisani p. (Simon) sc.

MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, *anonymous, a mask in her right hand, fol.*

Maria Clementina, daughter of Prince James Sobieski, the eldest son of John Sobieski, the valiant King of Poland, was consort of the exiled son of James, once king of England. The families of Stuart and Sobieski were allied in misfortune, and equally pensionaries to other potentates: indeed, there seemed a kind of similarity in the fates of the two young people. The intended alliance was known to George I. who exerted his utmost efforts to prevent its taking place, by applying to the emperor to forbid it, as the Sobieski were his feudatories, but without effect; though his Imperial Majesty arrested the lady in the Tyrol, when on her way to her lover, whence she was conveyed a prisoner to Inspruck. Prince James Sobieski, her father, implored in vain the mercy of that court, which his heroic father had saved from destruction. He was proscribed, and the princess was still detained. But what will not love effect? Maria procured a male habit, in the month of May, 1729; and thus disguised, she eluded the vigilance of the person who had the care of her, and fled to Bologna, in which city she was espoused by proxy. She then went to Rome, and wished immediately to have passed into Spain; but the Pope detained her in his court, where every attention was paid to her by the holy father and several of the cardinals, till the arrival of the prince soon after. She received a profusion of jewels, which had belonged to the queen, her grandmother; and in the sequel her family inherited some estates in the emperor's hereditary territories. If the prince had married a daughter of the emperor of Russia, as was at

one

one time proposed, the danger to the Brunswick line would have been very great. Clementina was an elegant woman, very religious, and very amiable; but her alliance was unhappy, as James, like his father, though devout, had his gallantries. These made a deep impression on her mind, who loved her husband with fervour, which he returned with mere esteem. There is a scarce print of the ceremonial of her marriage; and a beautiful medal, having on one side her bust, and the representation of her escape from Inspruck on the reverse, which, with many others of her consort, self, and children, are engraved in Snelling's book of English medals. This princess died at Rome, 18th of January, 1735, and was interred in St. Peter's, with royal solemnities; an account of which was published there, by authority, shortly after*. And Pope Clement XII who had been uniformly kind and liberal to the family, continued to manifest his regard for her, by ordering an elegant monument to her memory, in St. Peter's, the grand repository of departed greatness, with her portrait in mosaic; which is also represented on the reverse of a medal of his successor, Benedict XIV. the more to do her honour. And she was so much respected, that the anniversary of her death was commemorated in that city, the following year, as is mentioned below†.

* In a magnificent folio, with two large plates, representing the whole ceremony, both in the church and the procession to it, with the following title, in an engraved frontispiece, having at top, her portrait in miniature; and beneath it, "Parentalia Mariæ Clementinæ, magn. Britan. Franc. et Hi-"bern. Regin: jussu Clementis XII. Pont: Max:" The book is finely printed in Latin and Italian, in two corresponding columns.

† Parentalia in Anniversario Funere Mariæ Clementinæ magnæ Britanniæ Reginæ, habita coram sacro Collegio, S.R.E. Cardinalium jussu sacræ Congregationis de propaganda Fide, &c. Romæ, 1736. To this book, which contains encomiastic verses on her, in almost every language, and is beautifully printed in a thin folio, with elegant engravings, her portrait is prefixed, in her royal robes, and holding a crucifix in her left hand, to which she is pointing; her crown on a table by her.

CLASS

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

EVELYN PIERPOINT, Duke of Kingston, *in the "Kit Cat Club," mez. Kneller p.* 1709, *Faber sc.* 1753.

EVELYN PIERPOINT, Duke of Kingston, *whole length, with a view of his seat and park at Thoresby in Nottinghamshire, sh. P. Tillesman fecit.*

Few persons have been more fortunate than Evelyn, Duke of Kingston. The Marquis of Dorchester, his distant relation, dying, the earldom of Kingston went to his eldest brother, Robert; that young nobleman died on his travels, when the title descended to the second brother, William. Thus, as the former never married, and the latter died without issue, the earldom and estate went to the subject of this article, the only surviving brother. Queen Ann created him Marquis of Dorchester, and George I. Duke of Kingston and knight of the garter; besides which, he was thrice one of the lords justices of Great Britain, twice lord privy seal, and once president of the council. The duke died March 5, 1723–4. He married Mary, daughter of William, and sister of Bazil, Earls of Denbigh; and Isabella, daughter of William, Earl, and sister of Harry, Duke of Portland; and had issue by each alliance. By the former, William, who died before his father; and Evelyn, the second and last Duke of Kingston, memorable for his long and constant attachment to a lady of great celebrity: the eccentric Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, wife of Edward Wortley Montagu

Montagu, Esq. and mother of that singular character, Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. Frances, married to the unfortunate John Erskine, Earl of Mar in Scotland, whom she liberated by a most artful stratagem, when under condemnation: she had endeavoured, in vain, to move the monarch's compassion. Having served her husband, she went into Scotland, and preserved the property of her son, which she effected by a courage and contrivance unparalleled; whence she escaped to the continent, though proscribed. Lady Evelyn was married to John, Lord Gower. The issue by the second marriage was, Caroline, who gave her hand to Thomas Brand, Esq. a marriage truly romantic on her side; and Ann, who died single.

CHARLES TOWNSHEND, Viscount Townshend, *oval, in robes, mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

CHARLES TOWNSHEND, Viscount Townshend, *when a youth, with a parrot, mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1702.

CHARLES TOWNSHEND, *oval, in "Cox's Memoirs," E. Harding sc.* 1802.

Charles, the second Viscount Townshend, who succeeded to his family honours in 1697, was one of the most eminent men, and greatest ministers, that England has produced. Townshend espoused the tory interest, and was unemployed by William III. Queen Ann constituted him lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Norfolk, a commissioner for the union of the British kingdoms, captain of the yeomen of her guard, and a plenipotentiary for concluding a peace. At the close of her reign he gradually became a whig, from a settled conviction that it was necessary to have a Protestant prince upon the throne. His alliance with Walpole effected this

this change. At the accession of George I. he was appointed a lord justice of Great Brstain; and on his majesty's arrival was made a member of the privy council, and appointed principal secretary of state. In 1717 he went as lord lieutenant to Ireland; and, June 11, 1720, was appointed president of the council, on the resignation of the Duke of Kingston. In this reign he became a second time principal secretary of state; and was always one of the Lords justices when the king went to Hanover, and received the honour of the garter. George II. fully sensible of his lordship's abilities, continued him in the office of secretary, and appointed him a lord justice. The viscount had the happiness of being equally beloved by his sovereigns and the people, and opposed Lord Oxford's impeachment, though his rival; besides which, he checked the treacherous duplicity of the Earl of Sunderland. Lord Townshend had much of the weight of the diplomatic department. The princes of the House of Brunswick had great personal regard for him, and George I. was in a great measure indebted to him for the purchase of Bremen and Verdun: in short, he rivalled Lord Carteret in the confidence of that sovereign. George II. lamented his retiring from office, which was partly owing to ill health, but still more to the extinction of his friendship with Walpole; as they, brothers-in-law, from the sincerest friends became irreconcileable enemies, and bitter words were all but followed up with personal violence. When solicited to take a part in politics again: "No," said his lordship, "I may be hurried away "by the impetuosity of my temper, and by per- "sonal resentment, to adopt a line of conduct, "which, in my cooler moments, I may regret." Bidding an adieu to the metropolis, he spent the remainder

remainder of his life at Rainham, where he died suddenly of an apoplexy, in June, 1738. He had retired to his room, and had thrown up the sash of one of the windows for air, and rang his bell; when a servant going in, found his lordship dead. After his retirement his time had principally been occupied in the improvement of his estates, and in cultivating the friendship of the virtuous around him. Townshend loved war, as much as Walpole did peace; and could not bear to see his brother by marriage exceed him in political consequence, and become all powerful in Norfolk, where Houghton-Hall had eclipsed Rainham. Of this quarrel a descendant has said, it is difficult to trace the causes of a dispute between statesmen, but I will give you the history in a few words:—"As long as the firm of the house "was Townshend and Walpole, the utmost har- "mony prevailed; but it no sooner became "Walpole and Townshend, than things went "wrong, and a separation ensued." Rough, impatient, sanguine, impetuous, and overbearing as Townshend was, he yet was nobly disinterested: wealth he despised: and he is said also to have declined the offer of a higher title, which was made him, and to which his grandson has been since promoted. Though slow in council, and perplexed in speech, he was deep in penetration, and accurate in his plans; and ever had the welfare of his sovereign and his country in view In private life none was more amiable. His person was tall and handsome. By Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham, he had issue, Charles, third Viscount Townshend; and other children: and by Dorothy, sister of the minister, Walpole, he also left issue. His lordship was 64 years of age at the time of his death.

HENRY BOYLE, Lord Carleton, *in Birch's "Lives," la. fol. J. Houbraken sc.*

Henry, the third son of Charles Boyle, Baron of Lanesborough, eldest son and heir-apparent of Richard, Earl of Cork, like many others of his family, was bred a statesman; and, like all the Boyles, became eminent. In the reign of William III. he was one of the representatives of the university of Cambridge, for which he was constantly returned from 1690 to 1702. His connections were very great; as all the Boyles had large families, whose sons were ennobled, and whose daughters married titled persons. Queen Ann, fully aware of this statesman's merit, appointed him, in 1708, one of her principal secretaries of state, and chancellor of the exchequer; but he lost that situation on the change of the ministry in 1710, and was succeeded by St. John, Lord Bolingbroke. George I. received him, at his accession, with particular complacency; and, as he had been elected for Westminster, in 1705 and 1708, His Majesty removed him to the house of peers, October 29, 1714, by the title of Baron Carleton, of the county of York. In the year 1721 he was declared president of the council; and in 1723, one of the lords justices during the king's absence abroad. He died unmarried, March 14, 1724–5, and the title thus became extinct.

When Lord Carleton was a member of the House of Commons, he had great interest through his eminent abilities; and as chancellor of the exchequer he was highly valued, because he obliged every one. With his friends he was an agreeable companion; and the ladies admired him as an attentive and accomplished gentleman. His person was of the middle stature, and rather inclined

inclined to corpulency; his complexion dark; and he wore his own hair, which was, at that time, a singularity.

THOMAS PELHAM, Duke of Newcastle, *sitting, robes of the garter, mez. W. Hoare p. M^c Ardell sc.*

THOMAS PELHAM, Duke of Newcastle, *standing, robes and wand, mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber, jun. sc*

THOMAS PELHAM, Duke of Newcastle, *oval, wand, as lord chamberlain, mez. G. Kneller p. P. Pelham sculp.*

THOMAS PELHAM, Duke of Newcastle, *three qrs. len. wand, mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

THOMAS PELHAM, Duke of Newcastle, *sitting at a table, in the same print with* HENRY, Earl of Lincoln, *"Kit Cat Club."*

But the most exact resemblance of His Grace is a small anonymous etching, with a glass of wine in his hand, in the act of drinking prosperity to the county of Sussex.

Thomas Pelham Holles, Lord Pelham, of Laughton in Sussex, was the maternal nephew and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle; and created by George I. October 26, 1714, Viscount Pelham, of Haughton in Nottinghamshire, and Earl of Clare in Suffolk; and, August 2, 1715, Marquis of Clare, and Duke of Newcastle in Northumberland. He filled the most important offices in the palace and the cabinet, from the accession of the House of Brunswick to the British crown, almost to his death: he was lord chamberlain, secretary of state, first lord of the treasury, lord privy seal, and knight of the garter. Besides which, the university of Cambridge elected him, first, high steward, and afterwards their chancellor. The confidential friend of Townshend and Walpole, (the former his relation,) he supported

their measures against the contrary party, headed by Lords Carteret and Cadogan; and at length became himself first minister of state. His devotion to the Protestant succession and the whig interest was unbounded: in support of which he did not scruple to appear, at one time, as a leader of the Mug-house party; or at another, prepared to drown a county in wine, in support of a candidate of the right sort. Of His Grace it may be truly said,

"'Twas George and Liberty that crown'd the cup,
"And zeal for that great house that eat him up."

for he literally expended a princely fortune in their cause. His real character did not appear to those who saw him only at his levees or his table. He expected great attention from his dependants; and was keen to mark any instance of want of respect or punctuality in those who attended him at either. As the Duke of Newcastle seemed to live in a perpetual bustle, bordering on confusion, the world drew unfavourable conclusions as to his capacity; but he had a good share of learning, and his talents for business were considerable. He could, when occasion required, withdraw from company, and the indulgencies attendant thereon, to his cabinet, and pen a letter of importance, or a dispatch to a foreign minister, with great readiness and accuracy: and, upon several occasions he spoke well in parliament. His memory was remarkably tenacious and correct, as to persons and circumstances the most minute. He was a kind master, and always made a provision for such of his servants as conducted themselves properly. The greatest defect in his character was want of sincerity: he was too ready to promise what he knew he could not perform.

perform. But it should be remembered, in extenuation of this, that many applications are made to ministers, without good pretensions; and people who are disappointed, do not examine very strictly into the justice of their claims. The public supposed he had amassed vast treasures by his official posts; but his death, November, 1764, at the age of 64, evinced, that so far from adding to, he had greatly diminished his patrimony. As he had no issue by Henrietta, eldest daughter of Francis, Earl of Godolphin, he procured, November 13, 1756, the title of Duke of Newcastle under Line in Staffordshire, with limitations for his nephew, Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, who succeeded to it: this, and a barony, after his decease, for a near relation of his own name, were the only permanent rewards of his services. During the course of his long political life, indeed, he had, at one time or other, been possesssed of almost every place of honour or profit that his sovereign could bestow.

CHARLES FITZROY, when Lord Euston, *wh. len. mez. Kneller p.* 1685, *J. Smith sc.* 1689.

CHARLES FITZROY, Duke of Grafton, *in the "Kit "Cat Club," mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.* 1731.

CHARLES FITZROY, Duke of Grafton, *wh. len. la. fol. mez. V. Loo p.* 1739, *Faber sc.* 1740, *in the robes of the garter.*

Charles, the second duke of Grafton, and the grandson of Charles II. adopted his father's opinion in favour of the Revolution. This young nobleman returned from a continental tour in 1704, and took his seat in the House of Peers. In the year following he was constituted lord lieutenant of Suffolk; and was deputed, September 8, 1708, to proceed to Portsmouth, in Her

majesty's name, to compliment Mary Ann of Austria, the young queen of Portugal, on her arrival in England, where she rested a few days in her way to her own dominions. In the following reign he became a favourite at court; and after assisting at the coronation of George I. was continued in his lieutenancy: in addition to which he was appointed custos rotulorum of the same county, a lord of the bed-chamber, a member of the privy council, and lord lieutenant of Ireland: to which country he proceeded, August 27, 1721; and where his conduct was so acceptable to His Majesty, that he was nominated no less than four times a lord justice of England, during his visits to his continental dominions; and he received the garter, and was appointed lord chamberlain of the household. The citizens of Coventry elected the duke their recorder, and George II. continued him in his offices in Suffolk, adding to them the vice-admiralty of that county; retained him in his place of chamberlain, and at the council board; and also named him, for the fifth time, a lord justice of the kingdom during his absence. His Grace died, May 6, 1757, after having been twenty-three years a governor of the Charter-House. By Henrietta, daughter of Charles Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, the duke had a numerous issue. Lord Augustus Fitzroy, his third son, was father of Augustus Henry, the third and present Duke of Grafton, from whom the writer of this article has had the honour of receiving many favours.

JOHN CARTERET, Earl Granville, *in an oval frame, vignette, la. fol. V. Smitson p. T. Major sc. 1757.*

JOHN CARTERET, Earl Granville, *a small oval, with ornaments, prefixed to Dr. Taylor's "Demosthenes," Nixon sc.*

JOHN

JOHN CARTERET, Viscount and Baron Carteret of Hawnes, Earl Granville, Lord President of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, 8vo. *in an oval of Coronets of different ranks. P. Mazell sc. in Golden's "Friendly Epistle to the Deists," Lon.* 1760.

JOHN CARTERET, Earl Granville, when Lord Carteret, *oval, mez. G. Kneller p. P. Pelham sc.*

John Carteret was born in 1690, and succeeded his father, George, Lord Carteret, when only four years of age. His mother, Grace, youngest daughter of John Granville, the last earl of Bath of that family, was created, December 17, 1704, Viscountess Carteret and Countess Granville, with remainder to this nobleman, who seemed born with abilities to make his titles truly illustrious. To elegance of person he added all the accomplishments of the scholar and the gentleman. The dead languages were perfectly familiar to him; and he also spoke French, Italian, Spanish, and High Dutch, fluently, and wrote them grammatically. The earl was early initiated in the mysteries of politics; and George I. found him one of the brightest ornaments of his court, and one of the few of his new subjects with whom he could converse in his native language: a circumstance that made him extremely agreeable to His Majesty. In the struggle for power Lord Carteret for a long time firmly supported himself against the division of the whigs, headed by Townshend and Walpole; and he was sent as lord lieutenant, to appease the discontents which at that period prevailed among the Irish: but he failed, by his attempt to introduce the beautiful coinage of halfpence and farthings, for which Wood had received a patent. Wood, though of no good character, was by no means faulty in that

affair, yet was ruined by it, and Carteret was recalled; but he triumphed over Walpole in the end, as he obtained the office of secretary of state, on the disgrace of that minister. He filled several offices in the state, in the reign of George II. with great ability, being equally qualified to shine in the home and foreign departments; and he gained great reputation as an ambassador, particularly in conciliating the north of Europe. When he trusted to others he was often deceived in his expectations, by their misrepresentations. At length the Duke of Newcastle supplanted him, as he had Walpole; but he retained great influence till his death, which happened January 2, 1763. He had succeeded, by his mother's death in 1744, to the earldom of Granville; and was succeeded by Robert, his only surviving son, whom he had by the only daughter of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. He had, besides, four daughters. By Sophia, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Pomfret, he had no issue. There were few peers who received equal attention in parliament. To the knowledge of ancient jurisprudence he added that of the politics of modern Europe; and he well knew how to display his great fund of information and his deep penetration, by a dignified and commanding flow of words. He was, perhaps, a little too fond of metaphors; but he raised the senatorial dignity to a great height, and adorned it with all the powers of elocution. His lordship was, at the time of his death, president of the council, knight of the garter, and a governor of the Charter-House*.

* The last Lord Orford has given us a poetical "Portrait" of Lord Granville, in which his person and manners are very happily delineated. See his Works, vol. I, page 31.

CLASS III.

PEERS.

DUKES.

JOHN MANNERS, Duke of Rutland, *wh. length, since reduced, sh. mez. C. Jervas p. J. Faber sc.*

John, the eleventh earl, and third duke of Rutland, was born October 21, 1696; and succeeded to his titles, and the lord lieutenancy of the county of Leicestershire, in 1720, at his father's decease. The following year he was elected a knight of the most noble order of the garter; made a privy counsellor in 1727; and appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, which he resigned in 1736. The duke had no part in administration till 1755, when he received the office of steward of the household, and the appointment of lord justice of Great Britain: in the following year he became a governor of the Charter-House. His present majesty, George III. made him a privy counsellor, and steward of the household, and afterwards master of the horse. His Grace died at his seat at Knightsbridge, May 29, 1779, aged 83, leaving his hereditary honours to his grandson Charles, son of the gallant John, Marquis of Granby, whom he had by Bridget, only daughter and heir of Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington. The duke passed great part of his time at his seat of Belvoir Castle, where he was highly beloved, surrounded by his numerous family and friends, having no ambition to appear much in political life. His lady died June 16, 1734.

PHILIP

PHILIP WHARTON, Duke of Wharton, *prefixed to his "Works," 1731, 12mo. Michael Vr. Gucht sc.*

PHILIP WHARTON, Duke of Wharton, *with a protest against the Bill for inflicting pains and penalties on Francis, Lord Bishop of Rochester, mez. C. Jervas p. Overton exc.*

PHILIP WHARTON, Duke of Wharton, *mez. C. Jervas p. Simon sc.*

PHILIP WHARTON, Duke of Wharton, *ermine robes, prefixed to his "Life," 1732, 8vo. C. Jervas pinx. G. Vertue sc.*

This "soul of whim," blessed with every possible advantage of birth, rank, and fortune; the brightest genius, improved by learning; and the finest form; terminated an eventful life in obscurity and disgrace. His profligate father, the marquis, died in 1715, when Philip had just left the care of his travelling tutor, to return to Britain, where the blaze of rank that burst upon him, so turned his brain, that he never afterwards was the same man for twelve hours together. Educated in the strictest whig principles, he hated toryism; and his speeches in parliament were, by turns, wonderful efforts of good sense and folly: which was demonstrated in his attack upon Walpole, and his defence of Dr. Atterbury. King George, who had received many services from his father, endeavoured, by every possible care, to engage and retain the son in his interest and service, by raising him to the title of Duke of Wharton; but though qualified to grace even this rank, he chose to forfeit all his fortunes, without forming any regular plan for his public conduct. Proscribed at home, he fled to France, where he acted the part of a maniac, rather than that of a man of understanding; and received from

Gravelot fc.

PHILIP DUKE OF WHARTON.

Pub. Feb.1 1807. by J. Scott 442 Strand.

from the court of St. Germains the empty title of Duke of Northumberland, with the order of the garter: though in his heart he despised the unfortunate, weak prince, whose cause he espoused, and even openly ridiculed him. Thence he went to Spain, where he arrived at the height of extravagance: not only in serving against his country at Gibraltar, but by facing the British cannon balls, as if he had known himself to be invulnerable. His commerce with women, continued inebriety and smoking, at length so undermined his constitution, that he became convinced death had other instruments besides gunpowder, lead, and iron; and, to avert his fate, he went to some chalybeate waters in Catalonia, where nature revived. But falling from his horse in one of his frequent fainting fits, he was carried to, and charitably received at, a small convent of monks of the order of St. Bernard, situated in a wretched village, in which he died, May 31, 1731; and was buried by the community, in the same coarse and simple manner they inter the brethren of their order. A flat stone marks the spot; but the inscription, though short, is almost illegible through neglect, as I have been informed by a traveller, who had some difficulty in tracing it. Thus perished, unlamented, at the early age of 32, the wise, witty, but unprincipled Duke of Wharton, who, from his versatility of genius, and want of moral feeling, was alike able and willing to outbrave the inmates of a brothel or a night cellar; or, acting in his proper sphere,

"Th'applause of list'ning senates to command."

His family, long the pride of the north, became extinct at his decease, as he left no issue by either of his alliances: the first of which was with the daughter of Major-general Holmes, whom he privately

vately married. But his ill usage of this lady sent her to an untimely grave; yet, if we may believe the poet, he at once adored, was jealous, and neglectful of her:

" A tyrant to the wife his heart approv'd,
" A rebel to the very king he lov'd."

His last duchess was Miss Obern, a young lady of Ireland, and maid of honour to the Queen of Spain; she survived him many years, continuing a widow, and living in great privacy, in London, upon a small pension which she obtained from the Spanish court. Wharton is supposed to have been the Lovelace of Richardson's Clarissa; and the characters certainly agree in some traits of profligacy. Swift supposes, in his " Inquiry," that the duke would not have given a shilling to have had it in his choice, whether he should be represented to future ages as an Atticus or a Cataline; but this, it is presumed, is rather wittily than wisely said: for, sending his manuscript tragedy of Mary Queen of Scots as a present to a friend, His Grace finished his letter with these beautiful lines of Dryden to Congreve:

" Be kind to my remains; and oh, defend
" Against your judgment, your departed friend!
" Let not th' insulting foe my fame pursue,
" But shade those laurels that descend to you."

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Duke of Manchester, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.* 1735, *in the " Kit " Cat Club."*

Charles Montague succeeded to the title of Earl of Manchester, by his father's death, in 1682, and had the office of carver to the Queen of James II. at their coronation; but soon left the kingdom,

kingdom, from dislike to the wild political schemes he witnessed. When introduced to William, Prince of Orange, in Holland, he was made a confident of the designs against King James; and returned to England to assist them, by raising a troop of horse, with which he joined William on his landing. Few of the adherents of that prince gained more by his politics, and few deserved more. He assisted at the coronation of Their Majesties William and Mary; and sailed with the king, as captain of the guards, to Ireland, where he proved his courage at the battle of the Boyne. Montague ever exerted himself in opposition to arbitrary government; and the same noble spirit had induced him to appear in the defence of the bishops, when brought to the bar by the abdicated king. He was a member of the privy council in the reigns of William, Ann, and George I.; was sent ambassador to Venice, and afterwards as ambassador extraordinary to France, by William; and to Vienna, Turin, and Venice, by Queen Ann; in which important situations he evinced a steady determination to promote the honour of Britain, and the general interests of Europe. But he held the office of secretary of state for so short a time, that his judgment and skill in that department cannot well be decided upon; as he obtained it, January 4, 1701–2, and lost it at the accession of Queen Ann. He was received with great respect by George I. who made him a lord of his bed-chamber, and raised him, April 30, 1719, to the dignity of Duke of Manchester. His Grace died, January 20, 1721-2, and was buried with his ancestors, at Kimbolton. The Duke married Dodington, youngest of the two daughters and co-heirs of Robert Greville, Lord Brook, who died, February 6, 1720–1, and was buried at Kimbolton. By this lady he had issue,

issue, William and Robert, the second and third dukes of Manchester: and Ann; Dodington; Elizabeth; and Charlotte, who married P. Viscount Torrington: the others died single. Dodington, the second daughter, unhappily perished by an accidental fire at her house in lower Brook-street, London, January 8, 1774, aged 80. The duke is said to have been "of greater application than "capacity; of good address, but no elocution; "was very honest; a lover of the constitution "of his country, which he took pains to under-"stand and serve: was of a middle stature; well "shaped; with a very beautiful countenance, "and fair complexion."

JOHN BRYDGES, Duke of Chandos, *when Earl of Caernarvon, mez. M. Dahl p. Simon sc.*

John Bridges, by descent Baron Chandos, succeeded his father in that title in 1714, but had sat in the House of Commons from 1695. As he disliked William III. he obtained no employment during his reign, nor much notice in that of Queen Ann, till 1707, when he was made a member of the council to George, Prince of Denmark, for naval affairs, and afterwards paymaster-general of all the British forces abroad; but, on the accession of George I. he rose very rapidly in political consequence, and still more in dignity. On the 19th of October, 1714, the king advanced him to the title of Viscount Wilton and Earl of Caernarvon; and, April 30, 1719, to the rank of Marquis of Caernarvon and Duke of Chandos. His Grace possessed a princely mind, and actually expended 200,000*l.* in building Canons, in Stanmore-Parva, Middlesex, where he lived with a splendour to which no other subject had ever aspired. However, it was generally supposed the means were not adequate to the expenditure;

penditure; but the public were deceived, and the bills of the tradesmen were regularly discharged. This great, wise, and fortunate peer died, August 9, 1744, and was buried at Stanmore-Parva, or Whitchurch, where there is a magnificent monument to his memory, in a chapel paved with marble over the vault. His effigies are represented as large as the life, in a Roman dress, between his two first wives. His epitaph is, by his express desire, extremely modest; as if he had, inlife, been satiated with grandeur. By his first marriage, with Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, of Canons, he had issue, Henry, his successor. His second lady was Cassandra, daughter of Sir Francis, and sister to Thomas Willoughby, Lord Willoughby; and the third was Lydia Catherine, the daughter of John Vanhattem, and Sir Thomas Davall, M.P. who brought the duke 40,000*l*. The earlier parts of the duke's manhood was spent in reflection and observation; his middle age in business, honourable to himself and serviceable to his country; and his advanced years in "patience, resignation, and piety." His liberality was equalled only by his generous forgiveness of injuries. Pope disgraced his muse by the sarcastic wit he levelled at the duke; which the public resented, and the poet meanly disclaimed the application: this no one believed; and Hogarth punished "the note of interroga-" tion," by representing the bard of Twickenham not only white-washing Burlington-House, but bespattering the duke of Chandos' carriage as it passed. The poet, however, was prophetic in his lines respecting the short-lived magnificence of Canons:

" Another age shall see the golden ear
" Embrown the slope, and nod on the parterre;
" Deep

" Deep harvests bury all his pride has plann'd,
" And laughing Ceres reassume the land."

That stately palace has been destroyed; and was sold, piece meal, by auction, in 1747*. But it required no prophet to predict this. What successor would have disposed of his wealth with equal management! None are so liberal as the prudent. Thus Chandos opened his purse to patronize learning, and merit in every other pursuit. A clergyman, much esteemed by the duke, was one day viewing the library at Canons:— " Please, Sir, to fix upon any book you like, and " it shall be yours." The gentleman chose one, politely, of no great price; afterwards, on turning over the volume, he found a bank bill of considerable value, between the leaves, which His Grace had placed there. Greatly surprised, he returned it with the book. His Grace received the bill, but gave in exchange one of double the value, saying, " Accept that, Sir, for your ho- " nesty." This was worthy the " princely Chan- " dos."

EARLS.

JAMES STANLEY, Earl of Derby, *H. Winstanley p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JAMES STANLEY, Earl of Derby, *robes, laced neckcloth, mez. H. Winstanley p. P. Pelham sc,* 1726.

James Stanley, a younger son, and tenth earl of Derby, was elected for Preston, in the convention parliament of 1688–9; and for the county of Lancaster, in those following, as long as he continued a commoner. Joining in the Revolu-

* It was quite the *rage* of that day, to use a fashionable expression of the present, to buy something at Canons; and hardly an attendant at the sale went away empty-handed, so numerous and so various were the lots.

tion,

tion, and fond of his military profession, he served under William III. in Flanders; rose to be lieutenant-colonel; and commanded the 16th regiment of foot. The king appointed him a groom of the bed-chamber; and, on his brother's decease, in 1702, he became Earl of Derby, when he resigned his situation in the army. Queen Ann constituted him lord lieutenant of North Wales and of the county of Lancaster, and vice-admiral of the latter; made him a privy counsellor, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. But he lost most of those offices at the change of the ministry in 1710, and regained several of them after the accession of George I. and was, besides, appointed captain of the yeomen of the guard to that prince, and custos rotulorum of Lancashire. The earl died at Knowsly, September 1, 1735–6. He married Mary, daughter and sole heir of Sir William Morley, of Halnaker in Sussex, K.B. born September 8, 1667, who died at Chichester, March 10, 1752; and was, by her own desire, buried at Boxgrove in Sussex, with her relations. Their only child, William, died an infant, and the earldom of Derby went to a distant branch of the Stanley family; but the lordship or sovereignty of the Isle of Man, and the barony of Strange, went to the Duke of Athol, who was descended from a daughter of the good and great, but unfortunate Earl of Derby, who distinguished himself so much in the civil wars, and finally sealed his loyalty with his blood, upon the scaffold.

THEOPHILUS HASTINGS, Earl of Huntington, *unfinished, in the "Kit Cat Club, mezzot. Kneller p. Faber sc.* 1733.

Theophilus Hastings, the ninth earl of Huntington, succeeded his half-brother, George, who

died unmarried, in 1704–5. "If respect was due "to his birth, his life deserved it more. If he "derived his title from a long roll of illustrious "ancestors, he reflected back on them superior "honours. He ennobled nobility by virtue." After receiving private tuition at home, the young lord was sent to Oxford, where he was placed under the care of Dr. Martin Benson, afterwards the pious and learned Bishop of Gloucester. Informed, by his studies, of the characters and events of past ages, he acquired a knowledge of the men and manners of his own, by visiting France, Italy, and Spain. No man better understood the true constitution of the British government; nor had any one taken a more comprehensive view of our real interests, domestic and foreign. "Capable of "excelling in every form of public life, he "chose to appear in none. His mind fraught "with knowledge, his heart elevated with senti- "ments of unaffected patriotism, he looked "down, from higher ground, on a low level of a "futile and corrupt generation; despairing to "do good, he mingled as little as his rank per- "mitted in national affairs." Indeed, only one instance is mentioned of this peer having acted in a public capacity, which was carrying the sword of state at the coronation of George II. The earl died of an apoplexy, October 13, 1746, in the 50th year of his age; and was buried in the church at Ashby de la Zouch, where there is a monument to his memory. Though "home is "the refuge of a wise man's life," and "home "was the refuge of his," yet Lord Huntington's rank and station demanded the exercise of more active duties. His lordship married Selina, second daughter, and one of the co-heirs of Washington Shirley, Earl Ferrers, with whom he appears to have experienced every conjugal happiness,

piness. This lady was the ardent patroness of methodism, and may be said to have been the spiritual spouse of the Rev. S. Wesley. The countess had many children by Lord Huntington. Francis, his eldest son, succeeded him, as tenth earl, who dying unmarried, the family titles became extinct. It was to this last nobleman that Dr. Akenside, in 1747, addressed his celebrated ode, beginning:

"The wise and great of every clime," &c.

HENRY CLINTON, Earl of Lincoln, *with* THOMAS PELHAM, *Duke of Newcastle, in the "Kit "Cat Club," sh. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.*

Henry Clinton, the seventh earl of Lincoln, succeeded his father in 1693; and was appointed a gentleman of his chamber, by Prince George, of Denmark, and, as such, attended the obsequies of His Royal Highness: but, dissatisfied with the conduct of the queen's ministers, he retired from court during the four last years of her reign. At the accession of her successor he was appointed master of the horse to the Prince of Wales, and soon after a lord of the bed-chamber to the king; constituted paymaster-general; made a privy counsellor, knight of the garter, lord lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, constable of the Tower, and cofferer of the household. George II. appointed him lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Cambridgeshire, a lord of the bed-chamber, and a privy counsellor; and, at the coronation of those monarchs his lordship bore the pointed sword. In addition to these high preferments, Arthur Herbert, Earl of Torrington, the disgraced admiral of the reign of William III. from respect to his integrity and firmness, left him the principal part of his great

estates. The Earl of Lincoln married Lucy, daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham, and sister to Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, which event paved the way for the ducal honours centering in his son and successor, Henry. His lordship died November 7, 1728, aged only 44; but his countess survived till July 20, 1736.

JOHN CECIL, Earl of Exeter, when Lord Burleigh, *wh. len. mez. Wissing p. Smith sc.* 1686.

John Cecil, sixth earl of Exeter, was a member of the House of Commons for Rutlandshire, in 1695 and 1698, when Lord Burleigh; but took the oaths, and his seat in the Upper House, upon the death of his father, in 1701; after which he was appointed, December 11, 1712, lord lieutenant of the county he had before represented in parliament. The earl died, December 24, 1721, and was buried with his ancestors, at Stamford. He married Arabella, daughter of John Bennet, Lord Ossalston, who dying without issue, in August, 1698, he re-united himself to Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir John Brownlow, of Belton in Lincolnshire, Bart. The children of this marriage were five sons and one daughter: John and Brownlow, the two eldest sons, became, successively, the seventh and eighth earls of Exeter.

HENEAGE FINCH, Earl of Winchelsea, *la. fol. G. Vertue, ad vivum,* 1725.

Heneage, fourth earl of Winchelsea, passed a long life, without having any memorable circumstances recorded of him in our peerages, more than that, being a gentleman of the bedchamber to James, Duke of York, and attending His Royal Highness to Oxford, the university conferred

conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, May 22, 1683. The next year James succeeded to the throne, at which period he was only a commoner, and with little prospect of the honours he succeeded to; yet, as an uncle of Charles, Earl of Winchelsea, he could not be without some political consequence in the state. Thus we find, by Wood, that he was captain of James II's halbardiers; from which it appears he was brought up to arms. That misguided sovereign was afterwards so entirely deserted, that it was in vain (however well disposed) to have done him any service: we cannot wonder, therefore, that Finch did not injure himself by endeavouring to serve so infatuated a monarch. There were two other Heneages of the surname of Finch, contemporaries of the earl, and both his near relations; both lawyers, and both ennobled. Heneage, created Earl of Nottingham; and Heneage, his second son, created Earl of Aylesford; both of whom had previously sat in parliament for the university of Oxford, and Guildford in Surry. The latter, I think, was member for Maidstone in 1701. His nephew, Charles Finch, Earl of Winchelsea, died without issue, in 1712; in consequence of that event he succeeded to his honours when at the age of 56. His countess, Ann, daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, of Sidmonton, Hants, died August 29, 1720; and though he had no issue by her, he remained a widower, and died September 30, 1726, aged 70, when the title went to his half-brother, John Finch; who dying in 1729, also without issue, the earldom of Winchelsea descended to a distant relation, Daniel Finch, second earl of Nottingham. Since that time the earldoms of Winchelsea and Nottingham have continued united. This nobleman's countess was the writer of a poem on the

spleen, &c. and had been maid of honour to the Duchess of York, afterwards queen. On the revival of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1717, the earl was chosen president, when he procured the excellent artist, Vertue, the office of engraver to that respectable body. His lordship was well acquainted with his skill, which he had eminently shown in engraving his lordship's portrait, before mentioned.

CHARLES HOWARD, Earl of Carlisle, *with a wand, in the "Kit Cat Club," mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.* 1732.

Charles Howard, third earl of Carlisle of this name, was member of parliament for Morpeth, when a commoner, and voted as such in the convention parliament; besides which, he was entrusted with the offices of lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, at the Revolution. On his attaining the hereditary title of Earl of Carlisle, by his father's death in 1692, he was appointed custos rotulorum of Cambridgeshire, and William III. made him a lord of his bed-chamber in 1700; after which he went to Holland, under a pretence of serving in that capacity, and obtained the dissolution of the parliament which had impeached the Partition Treaty. His attachment to William seems to have been unequivocal; and it was chiefly owing to him that addresses were sent from all parts of the country to express the dislike and resentment entertained, that Lewis XIV. had proclaimed the son of James II. king of England. In reward for this and other services, His Majesty gave him the post of first commissioner of the treasury, with the government of the town and castle of Carlisle; the vice-admiralty of the adjacent coasts; and made him a privy counsellor. Queen Ann, though

though by no means partial to his lordship, yet continued him in the office of deputy earl marshal, in which capacity he acted at her coronation; besides which, he still held his posts in the northern counties, and remained a privy counsellor; and Her Majesty appointed him one of the commissioners for the union of the kingdoms. George I. perfectly convinced of his steady adherence to the Protestant succession, named him a lord of the regency, till he could take possession of the British throne; and, on his arrival in England, not only restored him to the office of first commissioner of the treasury, but continued him in his lieutenancy; and added the constableship of the Tower, and lieutenancy of its hamlets; the government of the town and castle of Carlisle, with that of Windsor Castle; and lord wardenship of the Forest. The resignation of his office of governor and captain of that castle, was followed by his appointment as lord warden and chief justice in eyre of the royal forests and chaces north of Trent, and master of His Majesty's fox hounds. The earl died at Bath, May 1, 1738; and was buried at Castle Howard, in a sepulchre his lordship had provided as a resting-place for himself and his descendants. Lord Carlisle was a steady and sincere patriot, possessing great abilities, which he used with discretion; and his mind, like his manners, was grave and decorous. His person was of the middle size, and his complexion fair. By Ann, daughter of Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, he had issue, Henry, his successor; Charles; Ann, married first to Richard Ingram, Viscount Sewin, of Scotland, and after his decease to Colonel James Douglas; and Mary, who remained single. The countess, their mother, died October 14, 1752, aged 78, and was buried at Watford, Herts: a lady whose extensive charities embalmed her memory.

JAMES BERKLEY, Earl of Berkley, *in the "Kit "Cat Club," mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.* 1731.

James Berkley, third earl of Berkley, was a second son, and bred to the sea service, in which he nobly supported the honour of the British flag. The electors of the city of Gloucester returned him one of their members in the last parliament of William III. Viscount Dursley, his eldest brother, died in 1699; but his father was living when Queen Ann called him to the House of Peers, by writ, dated March 7, 1704, as Baron of Dursley. When under the command of Sir George Rooke he rose to be vice-admiral of the White; and in every instance most bravely seconded that gallant admiral, with whom he was once near sharing a watery grave. Berkley's conduct at Toulon; his capture of the strong forts at the Hieres, and the Gloire, of 44 guns and 312 men, commanded by Mons. Du Guay Trouin; and at the same time recovering the British ship Bristol, of 53 guns, off Scilly, has established his fame: the last ship unfortunately sunk soon after her recapture, but all her crew were saved, except twenty men. George I. rewarded this brave peer, then earl of Berkley, (who, at the head of the fleet, declared for the Protestant succession,) by giving him the office of a lord of the bed-chamber; and appointing him a privy counsellor; first commissioner of the navy; a vice-admiral of Great Britain; and lieutenant of the admiralty, navies, and seas of that kingdom; a knight of the garter; and lord lieutenant of Gloucestershire, Bristol, Lincolnshire, and the county of Surry; and custos rotulorum of the first and last: besides which, he was high steward of the city of Gloucester, keeper of the forest of Dean, and constable of St. Briavel's Castle.

SECT. IV.

Castle. His lordship's health requiring a warmer climate than that of England, he went to the castle of Aubigné, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, near Rochelle, where he died, in August, 1736; but his body was brought to Britain, and buried with his countess and his ancestors, at Berkley. He married the beautiful and accomplished Louisa, eldest daughter of Charles, Duke of Richmond, a lady of the bed-chamber to Caroline, princess of Wales, afterwards queen, who died of the small-pox, January 15, 1716-17, when only 22 years of age. By her he had issue, Augustus, his successor, fourth earl of Berkley; and Elizabeth, married, February 11, 1727–8, to Anthony Henley, Esq. of the Grange, Hampshire.

RICHARD LUMLEY, Earl of Scarborough, *star and garter, in the "Kit Cat Club, mezzot. Kneller p. 1717, Faber sc. 1732.*

RICHARD LUMLEY, Earl of Scarborough, *in Maty's "Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield," 1777, V. Loo p. Hall sc.*

Richard Lumley, second earl of Scarborough, K.G. was a member of the House of Commons in the reign of Queen Ann; and, at the accession of her successor, he was summoned to the Upper House by his father's second title, and had precedency for it: and in 1721 he succeeded to the earldom, by the death of his parent. This nobleman was much in favour during the reigns of George I. and George II.; and was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to the latter, when prince of Wales; master of the horse to both monarchs; and a privy counsellor to the latter; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Northumberland, and Newcastle upon Tyne; and vice-admiral of Durham.

Durham. The former sovereign gave him the first troop of granadier guards; and the latter, the second regiment of foot guards. He resigned his office of master of the horse in 1733–4. Dying *suddenly*, at his house, in Grosvenor Square, January 29, 1739–40, a bachelor, he was succeeded in his titles and estate by his brother, Sir Thomas Lumley Sanderson, K.B. This amiable and accomplished nobleman was deeply regretted, as his character stood very high, as well in respect of his talents for public life, as for his disinterestedness and integrity in his discharge of the several duties of it. He is eulogized by Pope, in company with the most distinguished men of his time: and though we, perhaps, ought to make some allowances for the colouring which friendship is apt to give of a favourite character, yet, whoever compares Lord Chesterfield's account of Lord Scarborough's principles and manners, with the general opinion entertained of him at the time, by mere indifferent observers, will not think it much exaggerated; or that any great deduction need be made from it on the score of partiality, in order to ascertain his lordship's real merits, and fix his reputation on its proper basis. A particular detail of circumstances relating to the unfortunate termination of this valuable life, may be seen in the memoirs before mentioned; and which may be safely relied on, as proceeding from communications of the first authority.

FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin, *in the "Kit Cat Club," mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.* 1734.

FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin, *in a flowered vest, mez. G. Kneller p. G. White sc.*

Francis

Francis Godolphin, the second earl of Godolphin, succeeded to the title at his father's death in 1712. He was governor of the Scilly Islands, a privy counsellor; and died, January 17, 1766, aged 87, when the earldom became extinct. But he had procured a patent constituting him Baron Godolphin, of Helston, which, by virtue of the remainder, went to Francis Godolphin, Esq. member for the borough of Helston in Cornwall, who was descended from Dr. Henry Godolphin, provost of Eton, and dean of St. Paul's, London, and brother to the first earl. The succession in this family to the Marlborough honours and estates, failed in the person of Earl Francis's son, William, marquis of Blandford, who left no issue; and the new creation and entail of the barony of Godolphin ceased likewise, in the first succession. By these events, the noble family of Osborne was considerably benefited both in power and fortune.

CHARLES BENNET, Earl of Tankerville, when Lord Ossulston, *in the Oxford Almanack*, 1744, *whole length, in armour.*

Charles, Lord Ossulston, was descended from the eldest brother of Henry, earl of Arlington, one of the junto in the reign of Charles II. and a great favourite with that monarch. This nobleman, who succeeded his father, John, the first lord Ossulston, K.B. in 1688, appears to have led a very private life in the reigns of William and Ann, as we do not find any particular mention of him in a public station during that period. When George I. ascended the throne, through his marriage with Mary, only daughter and heir of Ford, Lord Grey of Wark, Earl of Tankerville, His Majesty created him, October 19, 1714, Earl of Tankerville;

kerville; and appointed him chief justice in eyre south of Trent: besides which he was honoured with the order of St. Andrew, or the thistle. Lady Tankerville died May 31, 1710; and the earl, May 21, 1722, in the 48th year of his age: they were both buried, with their deceased children, and his ancestors, at Arlington in Middlesex, now generally written Harlington. Dawley-House, in that parish, had for a long time been their seat; but this nobleman sold it to Lord Bolingbroke, who there amused himself in rural elegance: and quitting, for a time, the politician, affected to be the farmer, adorning his hall "with trophies of "rakes, spades, forks, &c. and other implements "of agriculture, merely to countenance his call-"ing this place a farm." Swift, who visited him here, makes mention of those particulars, in one of his letters to Stella.

THOMAS CONINGSBY, Earl of Coningsby, *with his daughters, Ladies* MARGARET *and* FRANCES, *sh. Kneller p.* 1722, *G. Vertue sc.* 1723.

Thomas Coningsby, Baron Clanbrazil, of Ireland, was a descendant from Lord Coningsby, of Coningsby in Lincolnshire, who fell in the wars of 1267, between the barons, under Simon de Mountford, and Henry III. This earl was great grandson of Sir Thomas Coningsby, knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1591; and, joining in the Revolution, he distinguished himself in the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. In reward for these services William III. created him an Irish baron; in addition to which he was made joint paymaster of the forces in Ireland, one of the lords justices of that kingdom, and a privy counsellor in England. Lord Bellamount and Mr. Hamilton exhibited articles against Lord Coningsby and Sir Charles

Charles Porter, for improper conduct in Ireland; but the English House of Commons refused to impeach them, as the charges were not substantiated: though, in a subsequent reign, Lord Coningsby forgot the pain a charge of high treason occasioned, when he stood forth as an accuser of others, in the memorable transactions respecting the tory ministry of Queen Ann; in whose reign he was continued a member of the privy council, and appointed vice-treasurer and paymaster of the forces in Ireland. This nobleman sat in the British House as a commoner, in the first parliament of George I. His zeal for the Protestant succession gained him the English earldom of Coningsby, of Hampton Court in the county of Hereford, January 20, 1716, with limitations to the eldest daughter of his second marriage, and her heirs male. His lordship died, December 18, 1719; and left by Barbara, daughter of Ferdinando Gorges, of Eye in Herefordshire, Esq. several sons and daughters: and by Frances, second daughter and co-heir of Richard Jones, Earl of Ranelagh, two daughters, the ladies represented in the engraving. The original, from which it is taken, I have seen at the family seat; where there is a very fine collection of portraits: amongst which are so many representations of beautiful women, that they may well be called the beauties of *Hampton Court, Herefordshire.* The co-heiresses were, Margaret, created Baroness and Viscountess Coningsby, of Hampton Court, January 26, 1716, who succeeded to the title of countess, in her own right, on her father's death. This lady married Sir Michael Newton, K.B. and died in 1761. John, her only child, died an infant, consequently the title became extinct at her death. Her ladyship constantly resided at her country seat. Frances, her sister, married the gay

and

and accomplished Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B. and died in 1779, leaving two daughter: the elder of whom married William Ann Holles Capel, earl of Essex, whose son and successor inherited the seat and estate of Hampton Court. At Lady Williams's, his maternal grandmother's death, the barony of Clanbrazil went to Lord Coningsby's grandson, Richard, son of his lordship's son Thomas; but he left no issue. This ancient family is now extinct; and the poet can no longer sing of one of them, as the rude rhymer did of the gallant Thomas de Coningsby, who, when a prisoner in Bretagne, obtained his liberation from the castle of Conquett, by consenting to marry Theophania, daughter of Sir John d'Almaine, of Conque in that duchy; on whose return, the bard alluded to *composed* the following lines:

"Thomas Coningsby,
"And his wife, Tiffany,
"Are comen out of Britanny,
"With his servant, Maupas,
"And her maid, Muleface,
"With their dogge, Hardigrace*."

VISCOUNTS.

RICHARD TEMPLE, Viscount Cobham, *folio, V. Loo p.* 1751, *G. Bickham sc.*

RICHARD TEMPLE, Viscount Cobham, *in the "Kit "Cat Club," mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.* 1732.

RICHARD TEMPLE, Viscount Cobham, when Sir Richard Temple, *mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

* As an *accurate* antiquary I have not dared to alter, omit, or add; but, as an *annotator* I may, perhaps, be indulged in the conjecture, that this celebrated dog's name was Hardirace, or, as we should write it, Hardyrace, a very significant name.

James

James I. created this branch of the numerous and ancient family of Temple, baronets, and this nobleman was the fourth of that title. They had great interest in the county of Buckingham, and either the county or the town returned him their representative in the House of Commons. But he was a soldier as well as a legislator, and fought and conquered under Marlborough. Thus, his laurels justly won him the coronet granted by George I. who created him Baron of Cobham in Kent, October 19, 1714; and May 23, 1718, Viscount and Baron Cobham, with remainder to his sisters Hester and Christian: the first of whom married Richard Grenville, Esq.; the other, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart. of high rank in the army. He was always intrusted with some great post, fit only for a general officer; and, of equal ability in civil affairs, with others which did not relate to military arts: both were executed with the greatest honour and credit to himself. His lordship was constable of Windsor Castle, and governor of the Isle of Jersey, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Emperor Charles VI. a privy counsellor, a lord justice of the kingdom, and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Buckingham; and died at Stow, September 13, 1749, without issue, by his lady, Ann, only daughter of Edmund Halsey, of Southwark, Esq. who survived him till March 29, 1760. He was succeeded in his titles by his eldest sister, who was advanced to the dignity of Countess Temple, October 18, 1749, with remainder of the earldom to her descendants. The Grenvilles adopted the name of Temple; and the nobleman who now possesses these honours, has superadded that of Nugent, in consequence of his marriage with the heiress of the late earl of that name and title.

The

The higher rank of Marquis of Buckingham was conferred upon the present representative of this ancient and illustrious family, a few years since.

HUGH BOSCAWEN, Viscount Falmouth, *in Harding's "British Characters."*

The Boscawens were a family of great respectability and antiquity, resident in the county of Cornwall. This nobleman, their representative, was frequently returned for the county, or one of its boroughs. In the reign of Queen Ann he held the office of groom of the bed-chamber to Her Majesty's royal consort, whose funeral he attended. George I. considering him as a strenuous friend to the Protestant succession, treated him with great attention, on his accession; and appointed him a comptroller of his household, and a member of the privy council. James Painter, jun. Esq. proclaimed the son of James II. in Cornwall, in 1715; but Boscawen prevented the raising of the standard of the exiled family, by the promptitude and vigour of his exertions: and that part of the kingdom, remote from the seat of government, where an easy communication might have been maintained between the Cornish and Cheshire people, and the inhabitants of the principality of Wales, who were inimical to the Brunswick line, was thus preserved. His loyalty met with due reward, as he was created Baron Boscawen Rose, and Viscount Falmouth, both in Cornwall, June 3, 1720; and received, amongst other honourable employments, the vice-treasurership of Ireland; the post of captain of St. Maw's Castle; the appointment of recorder of the towns of Tregony and Penryn; and the lord wardenship of the stanneries, which he had enjoyed in the preceding reign. The viscount

died

died suddenly at Trefusis, October 25, 1734, highly esteemed and beloved. As a subject he was faithful, zealous, and able; and in private life all that could be wished, as husband, father, master, and friend. Benevolent, charitable to the distressed, and ever willing to perform the difficult but godlike virtue of forgiveness. He knew how to condescend, without losing sight of his elevated rank. He married Charlotte, eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles Godfrey, Esq. by Arabella, sister of the great duke of Marlborough, April 23, 1700. This lady died, March 22, 1754, and was buried with her lord, at Penkevil. The issue of this alliance was, Edward, his successor; seven other sons; and ten daughters.

BARONS.

CHARLES, fourth Lord Cornwallis, *in the "Kit Cat Club," mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

This nobleman, who served under King William, in Flanders, was, while a commoner, member for Eye in Suffolk. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, in 1698; and was made lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the said county. In the reign of King George I. he filled the offices of postmaster-general, jointly with the elder Craggs, and paymaster of the forces, on the resignation of Mr. Walpole. He was also a member of the privy council, but did not long enjoy his honours; dying at the age of 47, in January, 1721–2, and was buried with his ancestors, at Culford in Suffolk. He was grandfather of the late noble Marquis Cornwallis, whose unwearied exertions in the service of his king and country, in several of the highest departments of

government, both civil and military, in Europe, Asia, and America, will furnish ample materials for the pages of the future historian.

THOMAS TREVOR, Lord Trevor, *long wig, band, collar open, la. fol. T. Murray p. R. White sc.* 1702.

THOMAS, Lord Trevor, *in his robes, wig, laced neck-cloth, coronet in his hand, Sympson sc. in Gwillim's "Heraldry."*

Thomas, the first Lord Trevor, was a younger son, and studied the law at Gray's Inn. He received the office of solicitor-general from King William, in 1692, and was soon after knighted; and, in 1695, appointed attorney-general, and finally, in 1701, lord chief justice of the common pleas: and, by Queen Ann, for his great merits and affection to the crown, he was called up to the House of Peers, being included in the famous creation of 1711, by the title of Lord Trevor, of Bromham in the county of Bedford. George I. named him lord privy seal, March 6, 1725–6; and, May 31, 1727, one of the lords justices of Great Britain. On the accession of George II. he was continued in the office of lord privy seal, June 25, 1727; and was appointed president of the council, May 8, 1730. His lordship was, besides, a governor of the Charter-House, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. After having been a very useful subject to four sovereigns, he died, June 19, 1730, in the 72d year of his age, and was buried at Bromham. His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Searle, Esq. of Finchley, Middlesex; and Ann, daughter of Robert Cauldon, Esq. widow of Sir Robert Bernard, of Brampton, Huntingdonshire, Bart. By the former marriage he had issue,

Thomas

Thomas and John, who successively inherited the barony; and three daughters. By the latter, Robert, the fourth Lord Trevor, and first Viscount Hampden; Richard, lord bishop of Durham; and Edward, who died young.

THOMAS NEWPORT, Lord Torrington, *mez. Kneller p.* 1714. *J. Smith sc.* 1720.

Thomas Newport was the second son of Francis, Earl of Bradford, whose family interest introduced him to the office of a commissioner of the customs, in the reign of William and Mary; being at the same time, a member of the House of Commons for Ludlow; at which board he continued to sit during the reign of Queen Ann. George I. shortly after his accession, created him Baron Torrington of the county of Devon. He was, successively, a commissioner of the treasury, a privy counsellor; and lastly, one of the tellers of the exchequer. His lordship died May 27, 1719, without children, when the title of Torrington became a third time extinct, for want of male issue, in the several families of Monk, Herbert, and Newport, who had severally born it at different periods. He was thrice married: first, to the daughter of Lord Chief Baron Atkyns; his second lady was Penelope, daughter of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart.; and his third, the daughter of Francis Pierpoint, of Nottingham, Esq.

SCOTCH PEERS.

ALEXANDER GORDON, Duke of Gordon, *with a dog and a gun, 4to. G. Kneller p.*

The Gordons, though a very great family in Scotland, were particularly unfortunate. George, the second marquis of Huntley, lost his life by the axe of the usurpers, in 1649; and his estates were given to the Argyle family. This nobleman left issue, Ludovic, the third marquis, who was succeeded by George, the fourth marquis, created Duke of Gordon by Charles II.; and, by James II. made a knight of the thistle. At the Revolution he seized Edinburgh Castle, which he refused to surrender, unless William III. restored him the Gordon estates, which the Argyles still held. Treated, in consequence, with coolness, by the king, he went to France, where he was received with still more indifference. Leaving the court of St. Germain's en Laye in disgust, he retired to Switzerland, where he was apprehended and sent a prisoner to Holland, and thence to Scotland, where he was more frequently in confinement than at large. In short, he was distrusted by all parties. Though he professed the Roman Catholic religion, he is said to have believed very little in revelation. The priests of James II. hated him, and he despised them; and the kirk of Scotland, though served by him, regarded him as an enemy. Majestic and elegant in person, and accomplished in manners, he seemed calculated merely for the ladies; yet he loved wealth still more than gallantry. This enigmatical character died in 1716: his eldest son, George, Marquis of Huntley, who had acted in the Stuart interest, in the preceding reign, played

played his part upon the political theatre; while Alexander, the younger son, adhered to the Brunswick line: thus, the estate was retained in the family. Huntley was sent to the Tower, and Alexander became Duke of Gordon. This circumstance was attended with the happiest effects, in regaining a very powerful clan, who were allowed to follow a beloved and great chieftain. The duke was fond of the sports of the field, and left politics to others. In religion he continued a Roman Catholic; his mother probably rivetting him in their tenets, who was a daughter of the Duke of Norfolk. Duke Alexander married Henrietta, daughter of Charles Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough: this event prepared the way for the subsequent change of the Gordons in their religious principles. His Grace died in 1728; and, with the exception of Lewis, his younger son, the family have since evinced the strongest attachment to the royal House of Brunswick. Lewis fled to France, in 1745, and died there, in 1754. Cosmo, the third duke, was very loyal. Few families in Britain are now more powerful, and none more faithful or more beloved.

JOHN KER, Duke of Roxburgh, *mez. Richardson p.* 1725, *Faber sc.* 1741.

This peer was a younger son, but obtained the earldom of Roxburgh, in 1696, by the premature death of his elder brother, when on his travels. His lordship's abilities gave him great influence in the Scottish parliament; and he at first opposed the union of the British kingdoms so strenuously, that he said, "it should be prevented, if no other "way could do it, by the sword." But won by Queen Ann's ministry, with a promise of changing his earldom into a DUKERY, as the Scotch call

it, (and which took place accordingly in April, 1707,) he adopted the measure with as much energy as he had previously used against it: however, he proved a great accession, as he was then secretary of state. George I. greatly valued him, and appointed him one of the lords of the regency, till he came to take possession of the crown; continued him in the office of secretary; made him a privy counsellor, and knight of the garter. Besides which, he was returned one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, in several parliaments; and frequently one of the lords justices during the king's absence in Hanover. The duke died in retirement, February 24, 1741, aged 61. By Mary, daughter of Daniel Finch, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, widow of William Saville, marquis of Halifax, he left issue, Robert, his successor. Mackay describes the duke, when about 25 years of age, as possessed "of great "learning and virtue; knows all the ancient lan-"guages thoroughly, and speaks most of the "modern ones perfectly well, without pedantry; "is a fine gentleman, and lives up to his quality; "holds a good estate, is handsome in his person, "and brown complexioned." Mr. Lockhart, though so prejudiced against him for his deserting his party, as to call him the "very bane and "cut-throat of his country, yet allows he was a "man of sense, improven by so much reading "and learning, that, perhaps, he was the best "accomplish'd young man of quality in Europe; "and had so charming a way of expressing his "thoughts, that he pleased even those against "whom he spoke." In the "British Compen-"dium" His Grace is called, "the honour of his "country abroad, and the ornament of the court "at home."

JOHN

JOHN ERSKINE, Earl of Mar, *mezzot. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1707.

JOHN ERSKINE, Earl of Mar, *this is evidently only the print of* PETER HOET, *with the face altered: from this circumstance it is become very uncommon in its original state.*

John Erskine, the eleventh earl of Mar, knight of the thistle, twice secretary of state, a promoter of the Union, and repeatedly returned one of the sixteen peers to represent Scotland in parliament, was beloved and trusted by his sovereign, Queen Ann; but finding himself deprived of all his offices, and treated with suspicion, if not contempt, by the ministry of George I. he openly avowed those principles which it is supposed he secretly entertained, and such as his father professed on his death-bed, though he had adopted the cause of King William. Hurried away by the impetuosity of party, Mar opposed the royal forces, as commander of a multitude equally destitute of arms and discipline. The event proved the rashness of the undertaking. Effecting his escape to the continent, he joined the unfortunate Prince, for whom he had fought, at Rome; but leaving his service, he went to Geneva, where he was arrested. Regaining his liberty, he retired to Paris; but depressed by misfortune, he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, at which place he died in the arms of his affectionate daughter, Frances, May, 1732, who had been the faithful companion of his various afflictions. Those who detested his political errors, lamented his fate, as an amiable nobleman, and an ornament to the peerage. Mackay pronounced him "a very good manager "in his private affairs, which were in disorder "when his father died, in 1689." He called him

" a staunch countryman;" and described his person as " fair complexioned, and of low stature." The earl had two wives: Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hay, earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had issue, John, who died an infant; and Thomas, Lord Erskine. His second countess was Frances, daughter of Evelyn Pierrepoint, duke of Kingston, who effected his escape in a most wonderful manner, by dressing him in women's clothes. George I. allotted that lady her jointure, as if her lord had been actually dead; and permitted his friends to purchase his estates, valued at 1678*l.* per annum, for the use of his son, who, reduced to a commoner, was returned in several parliaments for some of the Scottish counties. The dutiful and amiable Lady Frances was by the last marriage, whom the king graciously permitted to receive the portion she was entitled to under the marriage settlement of her mother, as if her father had not revolted from his allegiance.

In the correspondence of Lady Wortley Montagu, lately published, are several letters to Lady Mar, from her sister, which are extremely well worth reading.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Earl of Haddington, *inscribed " Simon, the Skipper," mez. W. Aikman pinx. Smith sc.* 1719.

Thomas Hamilton, the fifth earl of Haddington, was thrice returned one of the sixteen peers to represent the nobility of Scotland in parliament. George I. appointed him governor of Edinburgh Castle, and granted him the order of the thistle; and George II. made him a privy counsellor. His lordship died in 1735. Bromley says, I know not of any earl of Haddington of the name of *Simon*. But that gentleman might have recollected the name

THOMAS HAMILTON, EARL of HADDINGTON.

Published 18 Feb.ʸ 1800, by S. Harding, 127 Pall Mall.

name was as fictitious, as the office of *skipper*. The print, in short, is a political burlesque of this respectable nobleman, whose opinions were at variance with those of the rigid Scots, who called the friends of the English, or Hanoverian interest, Skippers. *Simon* was, perhaps, allusive to some peculiar circumstance, the remembrance of which is now lost. By Ellen, sister of Charles Hope, earl of Hopeton, he had issue, John, Lord Viscount Binning, or Bining, mentioned in this volume; Charles; and two daughters.

JOHN DALRYMPLE, Earl of Stair, *coat over his armour, and helmet by him, mez. Burford sc.*

JOHN DALRYMPLE, *coat, staff, hat by him, mezzot. A. Ramsay p. Faber sc.*

JOHN DALRYMPLE, *an oval, with martial ornaments, la. fol.*

John Dalrymple, second earl of Stair, son of John, the first earl, termed the *Judas* and the *Sunderland* of Scotland. This nobleman was one of the most distinguished persons in the British court, whether we view him as the fine gentleman, the statesman, or the soldier. Equally learned and eloquent in the senate, where he had thrice represented the peerage of Scotland, and penetrating as a negociator, he rendered the nation great service at Paris; nor was his high reputation as a soldier less deserving of praise, which he gained under the Duke of Marlborough, to whom he served as aid-du-camp, at Venlo, Liege, Ramilies, Oudenard, Tanieres, and Douay. Queen Ann honoured him with the order of the thistle, with which the hero of Blenheim invested him in the camp at Douay. George I. made the earl a member of the privy council, a lord of the bed-chamber; and restored him to his regiment

of

of dragoons, which he had disposed of, in the last reign, to the Earl of Portmore. When ambassador in France, he united abilities and splendour. In short, he accomplished the difficult task of being useful to Britain, gratifying to the French nation, and highly honourable to himself. Though he had divested himself of all his employments in 1733, yet, when his country required his services in 1743, he again joined in all the bustle of camps, and the intricacy of cabinets. He commanded in chief till his sovereign took the field in person at Dettingen, where he saw, with lively concern, the preference given to Hanoverian soldiers, over British. Stair, as field-marshal, a third time, commanded the Scotch dragoons; was declared governor of Minorca; and went as ambassador extraordinary to Holland. As he had urged the demolition of Dunkirk, in his embassy to France, he did still more service to his country, by discovering the intended invasion. This nobleman died at Edinburgh, in May, 1747; but having no issue by his countess, Eleanor, daughter of James Campbell, earl of Loudon, and widow of James Primrose, Viscount Primrose, he left his honours, by will, to his nephew, John, son of his youngest brother. This devise being contested by William Dalrymple, his heir at law, the House of Lords gave it in his favour. A decision suitable to our ideas of the descent of hereditary honours, but, perhaps, contrary to the title, as well as spirit, of the law of Scotland; for their monarchs gave titles in fee, disposable by devise, to any one, even a stranger to their blood: a practice which, if now allowed, would be attended with the greatest impropriеties, and consequently injurious to families; for, who can answer for the caprices dictated by anger, prejudice, misrepresentation, or even eccentricity.

HENRY

Charles Hamilton, Lord Binning.

Pub. May. 20 1830 by J.S. att 442 Strand.

HENRY SCOT, Earl of Deloraine, *mez. J. Closterman p. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

HENRY SCOT, Earl of Deloraine, with his mother and brother, the Duchess of Monmouth and the Earl of Dalkeith; he is on the left side of Her Grace: upon his right hand is a parrot; his left is laid on the Duchess's arm.

Lord Henry Scot, youngest son of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, was created Earl of Deloraine, by Queen Ann; and became one of the sixteen representatives of the peers of Scotland, in the first parliament of George I. and continued such the remainder of his life. The earl was, besides, a gentleman of the bed-chamber to George II. before and after his accession to the throne; and, at his death, in 1730, he was a major-general, and colonel of the 16th regiment of foot. His lordship married Ann, daughter and heir of William Duncombe, of Battlesden in Bedfordshire, Esq. a lord justice of Ireland, in the reign of William III. and a comptroller of the army accounts in that of Queen Ann, by whom he had issue, Francis and Henry, successively earls of Deloraine.

CHARLES HAMILTON, Viscount Binning, *mez. J. Richardson p.* 1712, *A. V. Haecken sc.*

Charles Viscount Binning, eldest son and heir-apparent of Charles Hamilton, sixth earl of Haddington, of the kingdom of Scotland, K.T. was elected member of parliament for St. Germain's, Cornwall, in 1722, and appointed a commissioner of trade in Scotland. This nobleman unfortunately died at Naples, when on his travels, in the year 1732; and had married, in 1720, Rachael, daughter of George Bailie, of Jerviswood, with whom

whom he received the estate at Jerviswood. By this lady he had issue, Thomas Hamilton, seventh earl of Haddington; George, who took the estate and name of his maternal grandfather, Mr. Bailie; Charles James, a captain in a regiment of dragoon guards; Grizil, who married James, earl of Stanhope; and Rachael. The title is often written Binnie, as well as Binning.

IRISH PEERS.

WILLIAM GRIMSTON, Viscount Grimston. *J, Harding sc.*

William Viscount Grimston was paternally descended from the family of Luckyn, baronets; but, being adopted by his maternal uncle, Sir Samuel Grimston, baronet, he adopted his surname; and was thrice returned member of parliament for St. Alban's, a borough near his seat of Gorhambury. At his father's death he became the fourth baronet of the Luckyns; and he obtained his uncle's estate in 1699. George I. created him Baron Dunboyne and Viscount Grimston, of the county of Meath in the kingdom of Ireland, May 4, 1719. He is thus noticed as a noble author, by Lord Orford: "William Viscount "Grimston is only mentioned here, to vindicate "him *from being an author*; having, when a boy, "written a play, called "The Lawyer's Fortune, "or Love in a hollow Tree," to be acted with "his school-fellows. The Duchess of Marlborough, many years afterwards, procured a copy, "and printed it, at a time that she had a dispute "with him about the borough of St. Alban's. "Lord Grimston buying up the impression, the "duchess sent the copy to Holland to be re-

"printed,

CHARLES HAMILTON

LORD BINNING

Published Feb.ʳʸ 10 1806 by J. Scott 442 Strand

" printed. She made his lordship ample repa-
" ration afterwards, by printing her own me-
" moirs, not written in her childhood." His lordship died, October 16, 1756; and left issue, by Jane, daughter of James Cook, citizen of London, nineteen children: James, his second, but eldest surviving son, succeeded to the title; whose son, James Bucknall Grimston, the third and present viscount, was created an English peer, by the title of Baron Verulam, of Gorhambury, July 9, 1790.

GUSTAVUS HAMILTON, Viscount Boyne, *mez. W. Hogarth p. M. Ford sc; the name of Ford was erased, and that of A. Miller substituted.*

GUSTAVUS HAMILTON, Viscount Boyne, *8vo. W. Hogarth p. A. M. I. (reland) sc.*

Viscount Boyne was descended from a Scotch family, and Frederick, his lordship's father, from a younger branch of the Hamiltons, lords Paisley, afterwards earls of Abercorn, who was a gallant soldier in the army of the hero of the north; and thus his son obtained the baptismal name of Gustavus, from the king of Sweden. The title of viscount originated from the battle of the Boyne, which decided the fate of James and William, where he gained immortal honour, as commander of a regiment given him by the latter; and in which he narrowly escaped death, as his horse was killed under him. His bravery was equally conspicuous at the storming of the town of Athlone, of which he was made governor; and he afterwards served under General Ginckell in all the subsequent engagements. Queen Ann appointed him custos rotulorum of the county of Donegal, which he represented in the Irish House of Commons in 1704; vice-admiral of the province of Ulster;

Ulster; and a major-general: and George I. ennobled him. Besides which, he was a privy counsellor to the three sovereigns. This gallant nobleman died September 16, 1725, and left several children by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Harry Brook, Knt.; but was succeeded by his grandson, Gustavus, son of Frederick, his eldest son.

RICHARD BOYLE, Viscount Shannon, *unfinished, a Kit Cat, mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.* 1733.

Richard Boyle, the third and last viscount Shannon, fought in his country's cause, under the Duke of Ormond; and served during three campaigns in Flanders, in the reign of William III. In that of Queen Ann he embarked in the expedition against Cales; and had the command of the granadiers when the fort of Rondonello was taken, and the French and Spanish ships of war, with the rich galleons, were destroyed. Thus, his merit gained him the rank of general. George I. appointed him, in 1720, commander in chief of all the forces in Ireland; one of the lords justices of that kingdom, in 1724; and at various other periods, made him colonel and captain of the fourth troop of guards, general of horse, and field-marshal of all his forces. His lordshsp died December 20, 1740, aged 72, universally respected and regretted, not only as a soldier, but as a distinguished member of the British parliament; in which he proved himself a wise and virtuous patriot: nor was he less amiable in private life. He had no issue by his first lady, the Countess Dowager of Orrery; but, by his second marriage, with a daughter and co-heir of John Senhouse, of Netherhall, Cumberland, Esq. he left a daughter, who was his sole heir.

ROBERT

ROBERT MOLESWORTH, Viscount Molesworth, *mez. T. Gibson p. P. Pelham sc.* 1721.

This amiable and virtuous nobleman, was the posthumous son of the loyal Robert Molesworth, Esq. of Ireland, by his wife, Judith, eldest daughter and co-heir that survived of twenty-one children, of John Bysse, Esq. chief baron of the exchequer in that kingdom. He was born in Dublin, and completed his education in the university there. At his first appearance in public life he declared for the Prince of Orange; and distinguished himself as a steady asserter of the laws and religion of his country, as by law established: and he steadily pursued the same course during his whole life. He was early taken notice of by King William, who sent him, being then of his privy council, in 1692, to Denmark, as envoy extraordinary, where he resided several years. At his return home he published his account of that country, with a preface, containing very spirited remarks on the state of government there, which was greatly admired by the public in general, for the generous and manly sentiments of liberty that it expressed; but which gave great offence to the Princess Ann's consort, who employed Dr. King, the civilian, to write an answer to it. Mr. Molesworth served in parliament, both in England and Ireland. In the latter part of Queen Ann's reign, his principles not according with the ruling politics of that day, he fell into a temporary disgrace, by losing his seat at the council board, on account of some warm expressions that had fallen from him respecting the proceedings of the Lower House of Convocation, which, it is well known, were violent enough at that period. The star of Brunswick, however, soon dispelled this temporary gloom;

gloom; for he was immediately brought into notice by the new king, who conferred upon him both honours and emoluments; and finally raised him to the dignity of the peerage, in his native country, by the title of Viscount Molesworth, &c. His lordship did not desert his old principles or practice, but continued his active services wherever they were required, till ill health and increasing years compelled him to retire from public business altogether. He died in Ireland, in May, 1725, and was buried there. He had by his lady, Letitia, daughter of Lord Coloony, a numerous issue. His two eldest sons inherited his titles in succession. Lord Molesworth is recorded among the noble authors of our nation; for he has written sundry tracts in defence of liberty, of his country, of mankind. Besides his well-known account of Denmark, he also published an English translation of Hottoman's "Franco-Gallia," with an interesting preface; and a posthumous volume of poems, entitled "Marinda," written by his daughter, Mary, wife of George Monk, Esq. of Stephen's Green. To this last his lordship (who seems to have taken pleasure in making his prefaces and dedications the vehicle of his tenets on civil and religious subjects) prefixed a very long and elegant address to the Princess, after Queen, Caroline, with whom he appears to have been a favourite, in the highest style of compliment and panegyric, predicating the greatest advantages to the country from Her Highness's talents and virtues, and the influence of so illustrious an example of all that was good and great. Lord Molesworth was also the friend of the author Lord Shaftesbury; of Mr. Molyneux; and that ornament of his age, Mr. John Locke.

CLASS

CLASS IV.

CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

WILLIAM WAKE, Archbishop of Canterbury, *mez. T. Gibson p. Cooper sc.*

WILLIAM WAKE, Archbishop of Canterbury, *mez. J. Ellys p. Faber sc.*

WILLIAM WAKE, Archbishop of Canterbury, *oval frame, canonical habit, la. fol. Vr. Gucht sc. The first impression is without an address; the second, sold by T. Smith; third, sold by B. Dickinson,*

WILLIAM WAKE, Archbishop of Canterbury, *holding a cap, in Gwillim's "Heraldry," 1724, Vr. Gucht sculp.*

WILLIAM WAKE, Archbishop of Canterbury, *oval, 4to. mez. Gibson p. Js. Sympson sc.*

WILLIAM WAKE, Archbishop of Canterbury, *oval, mez. Gibson p. G. White sc.*

The family of Wake is as ancient and as respectable as those of most of the gentry. The primate was descended from a younger branch. The elder, resident at Clevedon, were created baronets by James I. in 1621. A curious circumstance is mentioned of the archbishop's father, which seems well attested. When at Westminster School, a curtain was torn that separated the upper from the lower school. The severe Dr. Busby observed it, and resolved to punish the offender. Nichols, the culprit, trembled for the consequences. "Comfort yourself," said Wake, who sat next him, "I will take the blame upon

"myself." He did so, and was severely punished accordingly. The civil war between Charles I. and his parliament demanded the services of all men; and the gallant Wake rose to be a colonel in the royal army. He had the courage, besides, to oppose the all-conquering Cromwell, in the ill-concerted scheme of Penruddock and Grove*, in the west. Colonel Wake, made a prisoner, and confined at Exeter, was led to the bar, and condemned with others†, his associates. But fortunately for him, the judge chanced to be his old schoolfellow, Nichols, who recognized in the prisoner his youthful defender. Animated by the recollection, he flew to the Protector, and obtained the pardon of his friend‡. Such was the father of Dr. Wake, memorable also for his assistance of Lady Banks, in her heroic defence of Corfe-Castle. His son, the archbishop, was sent to Christchurch Oxford, of which he was afterwards a canon. He afterwards became dean of Exeter; was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, in 1705; and translated, in 1715, to Canterbury. Though not so eminent as Tillotson, as a divine, he was prodigiously superior, as such, to his immediate predecessor.

* The Rev. Harry Grove, rector of Staplehurst, Kent, a descendant of the brave, but unfortunate Colonel Grove, has some white pocket kerchiefs marked with his hair, by his afflicted sister: they have been kept in the family as choice memorials of that gallant gentleman.

† Captain William Wake, the archbishop's father, was eighteen times imprisoned, and twice condemned to be hanged, for his loyalty to Charles I. and Charles II. The archbishop's grandfather, the Rev. William Wake, rector of Holy Trinity, and St. Michael, in Wareham, was imprisoned nineteen times on the same account; but lived till 1661, after having been restored to his preferment one year. The Rev. Edward Wake, the primate's uncle, was imprisoned twenty times for his adherence to those sovereigns; was once shot in the head; and had nearly been poisoned for his loyalty. These are extraordinary instances of suffering in one family. The archbishop possessed courage in another way. He preached, when a private clergyman, before William III. upon the ALMOST impossibility of potentates being saved. The King, with great magnanimity, took the design well, and ordered the sermon to be printed.

‡ This story was first told in the "Spectator," Vol. V. No. 383, but without the names of the parties. Dr. Grey, in his "Hudibras," Vol. I. p. 392. supplied this defect.

His

His Grace engaged in controversy; and published several sermons, practical tracts, explanations of the Catechism, and translations of the Fathers. He left his valuable library of books and manuscripts, with 1000*l.* to Christchurch College. Dr. Wake was a benevolent man, an excellent preacher, a venerable, good prelate, and the graceful gentleman; but he, unhappily, long outlived his faculties: during this calamity Dr. Gibson, bishop of London, governed the Anglican church. The archbishop died at Lambeth, January 29, 1733–4, aged 76; and his body, according to his desire, was buried at Croydon, to which place the remains of Ethelreda, his wife, were conveyed at the same time; who was the daughter and co-heir of Sir William Howel, of Illington, in Norfolk, Knt. and by whom His Grace had issue, six daughters, his co-heirs: Arney, married to Francis Seymour, Esq. of Hendford, Dorset; Ethelreda, to Thomas Bennet, Esq. of Norton Bavant, Wilts; Hester, to Richard Broderip, of Mapperton, Dorset, Esq. and after to Thomas Strode, of Parnham, Dorset, Esq.; Dorothy, to James, eldest son of Sir Francis Pennyman, of Ormsby in Yorkshire, Bart.; Magdalen, to William Churchill, a bookseller in Paternoster-row, afterwards of Henbury, Dorset, Esq.; and Mary, to Dr. John Lynch, dean of Canterbury. I cannot avoid observing, that, had this metropolitan's scheme of uniting the English and Gallican churches been attended with success, the horrid outrages in France would never, in all probability, have happened. Religion, in that devoted country, degenerated into impious mockery: the ignorant were lost in the basest superstition; and the literati soared into all the extravagance of unbelief, many, even into downright atheism.

LANCELOT BLACKBOURNE, Archbishop of York, *square, wig, arms, mez. T. Taylor sc.*

LANCELOT BLACKBOURNE, Archbishop of York, *Æt.* 68, *la. fol. I. Zeeman p. Vertue sc.* 1727.

There is something mysterious in the history and character of Dr. Blackbourne. The former is but imperfectly known: and report has even asserted he was a buccaneer; and that one of his brethren in that profession having asked, on his arrival in England, what had become of his old chum, Blackbourne, was answered, he is archbishop of York. We are informed, that Blackbourne was installed sub-dean of Exeter, in 1694, which office he resigned in 1702; but after his successor, Lewis Barnet's death, in 1704, he regained it. In the following year he became dean; and, in 1714, held with it the archdeanery of Cornwall. He was consecrated bishop of Exeter, February 24, 1716; and translated to York, November 28, 1724, as a reward, according to court scandal, for uniting George I. to the Duchess of Munster. This, however, appears to have been an unfounded calumny. As archbishop he behaved with great prudence, and was equally respectable as the guardian of the revenues of the see. Rumour whispered he retained the vices of his youth, and that a passion for the fair sex formed an item in the list of his weaknesses; but so far from being convicted by seventy witnesses, he does not appear to have been directly criminated by one. In short, I look upon these aspersions as the effects of mere malice. How is it possible a buccaneer should have been so good a scholar as Blackbourne certainly was: he who had so perfect a knowledge of the classics, (particularly of the Greek tragedians,) as to be able to read them with

with the same ease as he could Shakespeare, must have taken great pains to acquire the learned languages; and, have had both leisure and good masters. But he was undoubtedly educated at Christchurch College, Oxford. He is allowed to have been a pleasant man: this, however, was turned against him, by its being said, "he gained more "hearts than souls." He died in 1743, and was buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Mrs. Blackbourne, his wife, died in 1726, aged 80*. There was a Rev. Thomas Blackburn, prebendary of Bilton, in York Cathedral, installed 1750. The Rev. Thomas Hayter, installed prebendary of Riccal, in 1728, and of Strenshall, in 1735, both in the same archiepiscopal church, was supposed to have been the son of the archbishop's youth. Was the eminent divine and bishop, John Blackbourn, the nonjuror, a relation of the primate's? who was a man of the most opposite disposition; and died, November 17, 1741, aged 58, and was buried at Islington; as was his widow, Philadelphia, who re-married to Richard Heyborne, a citizen of London, and survived until January 10, 1750, aged 70. The nonjuror republished Bale's "Chro-"nicle concerning Syr John Oldcastell," with an appendix; and an edition of Bacon's works, in four vols. folio.

EDMUND GIBSON, Bishop of London, *mez. Bowles sc.*

EDMUND GIBSON, Bishop of London, *mez. Vr. Bank p. 1737, Faber sc.*

EDMUND GIBSON, Bishop of London, *oval, mez.*

* The Blackbournes or Blackburns were a very ancient and respectable family in the north of England. In the north aisle windows, by the door of All-Saints, North-street, of York, are the figures of Nicholas Blackburn, and Margaret, his wife, in prayer; and in the next window, Nicholas Blackburn, jun. and Joan, his wife, in the same attitudes: each have scrolls. The elder was lord mayor of the city, 1429.

T. Murray p. 1723, P. Pelham sc. 1724, altered to Stackhouse. What a change!!!

EDMUND GIBSON, Bishop of London, *large folio, J. Ellys p. George Vertue sc. 1727. There are two states of this plate: one, with arms; the other, with books, charters, &c. in lieu of them: the latter is very uncommon.*

The truly pious and learned Dr. Gibson was born in 1669, at Bampton in Westmorland, where he was educated; and sent, at seventeen, to Queen's College, Oxford. His abilities soon became universally admired, through his knowledge of British topography, and Roman and Anglo-Saxon antiquities. Dr. Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury, honoured him with the appointment of domestic chaplain and librarian at Lambeth: under this patronage he obtained the preferments of precentor and residentiary of Chichester, rector of Lambeth, and archdeacon of Surry. Dr. Gibson was consecrated bishop of Lincoln in 1715, on the promotion of Dr. Wake to the primacy, and translated, in 1720, to London. At a later period the whole care of the Anglican church was vested in him, through the mental incapacity of the metropolitan of Canterbury. He was sometimes called, "the Pope." "Yes," answered Walpole, and "a very good "pope he is." He had been of great service to the accession of the illustrious House of Brunswick. The minister looked upon him as the firmest and most eminent man on the bench of bishops. A "Life of Cromwell," which has passed through several editions, is supposed to have been written by him; and with probability, as he was, in some degree, allied to the Protectoral family, by his uncle, Dr. Thomas Gibson's marriage with Ann, a daughter of Richard Cromwell, once pro-

tector. He might be termed, in point of political consequence, the third subject in the state; for the firm seemed Townshend, Walpole, and Gibson: but the middle man sent the former, as an agriculturist, to Norfolk; and deprived the last of his title of heir-apparent to the see of Canterbury, because he refused to aid the Quakers' Bill, in full hopes of which he had refused that Winchester. Archbishop Wake died, and Dr. Potter, bishop of Oxford, was called to Lambeth. Upon his death the primacy was offered to Gibson, but it then came too late: his infirmities forbade his acceptance of that which, before, he would have received with great satisfaction. However, it is but justice to add, that though Sir Robert, in some instances, pursued the bishop with acrimony, yet he always acknowledged his great merit: though, by so doing, he condemned himself. This prelate was highly respectable, not only in the republic of letters, but as a very enlightened statesman, and a most orthodox churchman; firmly opposing the atheistical and deistical writers, who, in his time, openly disseminated their opinions. He was, besides, equally a barrier against popery and fanatical enthusiasm. The church had not a better friend; the king, a more loyal subject; or the country, a more honest and proved patriot. He died, September 6, 1748, aged 79, and was buried at Fulham. His edition of Cambden's "Bri-" tannia," has been superseded by the improved one of Mr. Gough; but his "Codex Juris Eccle-" siastici Anglicani," gained him great credit. Some of his enemies have termed him Dr. Codex, though he had none but the profligate who were personally so. Few men have lived in so munificent, yet prudent a manner; and the generosity of his disposition was shown in numerous instances, particularly in restoring the 2500*l.* bequeathed to

him by Bishop Crew, to that noble prelate's relations. He often counteracted the poison of profane authors, by buying the whole impression of their work; and often, by relieving the miserable scribbler, enabled him to maintain himself by honest means: and not unfrequently by copying the drift of the argument, and answering it, which prevented even a curiosity to inspect the book. He has left many descendants. Mr. Granger asserts, that the portrait in Queen's College library most resembles him. There is a satirical print of the three Doctors, Gibson, Hoadley, and Smallbrook, rowing towards Lambeth, which was designed by Hogarth. There is another on the same subject, the vacancy of the archbishopric, in which Hoadley is represented throwing the Bible into the Thames, to lighten the boat. Mrs. Gibson, the bishop's wife, died suddenly, in her chair, December 28, 1741.

WILLIAM TALBOT, Bishop of Durham, when Bishop of Salisbury, as Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, *mez. G. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

WILLIAM TALBOT, Bishop of Durham, also when Bishop of Salisbury, *in the robes of the order, as Chancellor, la. fol. G. Kneller p. Vertue sc.* 1720.

WILLIAM TALBOT, Bishop of Durham, *quarto, in Hutchinson's "History of Durham."*

Dr. Talbot, successively bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham, was the only son of William Talbot, Esq. of Lichfield, and Mary, daughter of Thomas Doughty, Esq. of Whittington in the county of Worcester; and was born at Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, the seat of his father. He distinguished himself at Oxford, particularly in a speech at the ENCÆNIA. After he had been ordained a priest he obtained the rectory of Barfield, Berks. Charles Talbot, Earl, and afterwards Duke

Duke of Shrewsbury, his distant relation, patronizing him, he received the deanery of Worcester, subsequent to the ejection of Dr. Hickes, the nonjuror; and was diplomated Doctor of Divinity by Archbishop Tillotson. Queen Mary admiring his sermons and manner of preaching, procured him the see of Oxford, September 24, 1699, with which he held his deanery. The university of Oxford confirmed his degree; and he obtained the deanery of the royal chapel. He was translated to Salisbury in 1715; and in 1721 he became bishop of Durham, and also a governor of the Charter-House; and some time after, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the palatinate of Durham. Few ecclesiastics were more fortunate than this prelate in his secular concerns. The revenues of his see were great, and much increased by his obtaining an act enabling bishops to grant leases of mines, and to raise the fines upon renewal of leases of lands. Yet, his lordship was frequently distressed for money, owing to his generous expenditure; but, happily for him, he had a son, who was chancellor of England, who supplied his parent's deficiencies. The bishop died, at his house in Hanover Square, London, October 10, 1730, and was privately buried in St. James's Church, Westminster. Dr. Talbot was learned and magnificent; but not sufficiently attentive, perhaps, to his worldly concerns. Previous to his greater preferments he married a daughter of Mr. Crispe, an eminent attorney of Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire, who died without issue; after which he married Catherine, daughter of Alderman King, of London; by whom he left a very numerous family. Charles Talbot, his eldest son, was appointed chancellor of Great Britain, in November, 1733; and was created, December 5, following, Lord Talbot, of Hensol in the county of Glamorgan.

CHARLES

CHARLES TRIMNELL, Bishop of Winchester, *mez. J. Faber sc. scarce.*

Dr. Trimnell, one of the fourteen fortunate children of the Rev. Charles Trimnell, rector of Repton Abbots, Huntingdonshire, studied at Oxford; and was appointed preacher to the master of the rolls, Sir John Trevor, in 1688: but in the following year he attended the Earl and Countess of Sutherland to Holland. His preferments were, a stall in Norwich Cathedral; the rectory of Bodington, and afterwards that of Brington, both in the county of Northampton, and of small value: yet he refused to hold them together; and resigned the latter in favour of his brother-in-law, Mr. afterwards Dr. Downes. Queen Ann appointed him one of her chaplains: and having remained for some time without further parochial preferment, he accepted the church of St. Giles's, in Norwich, whence he removed to St. James's Church, Westminster. He was consecrated bishop of Norwich, February 23, 1707. George I. constituted him clerk of his closet; and, in August, 1721, he was translated to the bishopric of Winchester, and elected president of the corporation of the sons of the clergy. His lordship, naturally of a weak constitution, did not long survive his last promotions; and died at Farnham Castle, August 15, 1723, aged 60; and was buried, by his own desire, near the tomb of William of Wykeham, his great predecessor, the founder of the two colleges in which his father, his brothers, and himself, had received their educations. This prelate became, from conviction, a steady partizan of the Revolution, which he strenuously defended by his pen. His political opinions, perhaps, greatly aided him in obtaining the lawn sleeves,

sleeves, which he wore with the utmost credit. Warm, yet temperate; zealous, yet moderate; his piety did not prevent him from gaining a perfect knowledge of mankind: nor did his assiduous performance of the clerical duties interfere with the most perfect elegance of manners. When he rebuked, his words were smoother than oil, yet "they were very swords:" and he thus gained respect from all parties. Even the tories valued him, though he preached "terrible whig ser-"mons." Dr. Trimnell married Maria, daughter of Dr. Talbot, bishop of Durham, who died in 1716; after which he married, in 1718–19, Elizabeth, sister of Sir Richard Wynne, of Nostell, Yorkshire, Bart. widow of Joseph Taylor, of the Temple, Esq. who survived him. His two children by the first alliance, died infants; and, in consequence, his property descended to his brothers and sisters, or their representatives. His family were extremely well provided for by the influence of his merit, not of his applications; and they deserved the honours and wealth bestowed on them.

RICHARD WILLIS, Bishop of Winchester, *his own hair, sitting in a carved chair, mez. M. Dahl p. Simon sc.*

Dr. Richard Willis, Fellow of All-Souls College, Oxford, was promoted to the deanery of Lincoln, by William III. and George I. raised him to the episcopal honours. He was consecrated bishop of Gloucester in 1714; translated to Salisbury, November 21, 1721; and thence to Winchester, September 21 1723, where he presided till his death, at Winchester-House, Chelsea, which happened suddenly, on the morning of August 10, 1734, when in his 71st year. His lordship was

prelate

prelate of the most noble order of the garter, clerk of His Majesty's closet, and a commissioner for building fifty new churches. His wife, Isabella, was buried in the north vault of Chelsea Church, November 27, 1727; but his body was interred in his own cathedral, in the south aisle, a little above Bishop Wyckham. He is represented on his monument in his episcopal robes, upon a sarcophagus: the design of it is good, and it is well executed. The descendants of this bishop still hold the manor of Malden, under a lease from Merton College, granted to him in 1707, after the term had expired, when the Goode family were to resign it, in consequence of a determination in favour of the college; it appearing that Queen Elizabeth had wrested it, and the presentation, from that foundation, contrary to the restraining act.

GEORGE HOOPER, Bishop of Bath and Wells, *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

GEORGE HOOPER, Bishop of Bath and Wells, *T. Hall p.* 1723, *G. White sc.* 1728. *It may be remarked, that the mixture of engraving with mezzotinto was first practised in this print.*

Dr. Hooper was a native of the county of Worcester, and educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch College, Oxford; after which he became chaplain to Dr. Morley, bishop of Winchester, and then to Archbishop Sheldon: this procured him the rectory of Lambeth, in 1675, and in 1677, the place of Chanter in Exeter Cathedral. He was also rector of Woodhay, Hants. Mary, Princess of Orange, whom he accompanied to Holland, appointed him her chaplain; and when the Revolution seated her and William III. on the throne of England, he was continued in that office

office by both, and they gave him the deanery of Canterbury in 1691. Queen Ann promoted him to the see of St. Asaph in 1703; and in the following year translated him to that of Bath and Wells, where he remained till his death, constantly refusing the offers of removal to London or York. This prelate even astonished his most accomplished guests with his learning: he was a universalist, in the best sense of the word; and not a smatterer in various sciences, but a perfect master of them all: the lawyer, the casuist, the divine, the antiquary, the linguist, the philosopher, the classical scholar; yet always the refined and accomplished gentleman. He blended the gravity of the bishop with the pleasantry of the wit: but the former always restrained the latter, so that the gracefulness of piety ever kept the brilliancy of imagination in chastened restraint. In short, he was the patriarchal father of his diocese Known to, courted, beloved, and esteemed, by the good and wise in all parts of the kingdom, he had a numerous set of friends; but neither they nor his relations could claim or receive his patronage. His clergy were his family; his spiritual sons: to them he was all gentleness. He knew their wants, and encouraged them to reveal them by his kindness: when necessary, his patronage and purse raised the distressed, laborious pastor to ease and competency, sometimes to independance. This worthy prelate died, September 6, 1727, at the advanced age of 90; and his memory is dear to posterity. How accurate was Dr. Busby in his knowledge of character. "This "boy," said the disciplinarian, "is the least fa- "voured in features of any in the school, but "he will be the most extraordinary of any of "them." After this, what reliance can be placed on Dr. Burnet, who describes him as "reserved,

"crafty,

"crafty, and ambitious;" as dissatisfied with his deanery, because he thought he deserved to be raised higher. How "reserved, crafty, and ambi-"tious he was," has been seen; as has his "ava-"rice." It is known he never solicited for any preferment, and that he refused all above his humble see of Bath and Wells. The bishop's works were printed in folio, 1757, by Dr. Thomas Hunt, canon of Christchurch.

JOHN HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, *Æt.* 91, *sitting, mez. Dyer p. Faber sc.* 1715. *Quere the date?*

JOHN HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, *mez. J. Riley p. R? Williams sc.*

JOHN HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, *mez. Dyer p.*

JOHN HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, *on the right hand group of the Oxford Almanack for* 1730.

JOHN HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, *a head, Richardson del. T. Holloway sc.* 1798, *in Seward's "Bio-"graphiania,"* vol. II. p. 517.

Dr. John Hough, the venerable and apostolic bishop of Worcester, was the son of John Hough, a citizen of London, and Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Birche, of Leacroft, Staffordshire, Esq. and was born April 12, 1651. This prelate is well remembered as the president of Magdalen College, Oxford; from which he was most unjustly ejected, at the same time that twenty-six of the Fellows were deprived by James II*. It was but a poor atonement that this rash and ill-advised monarch made, by sending his mandate, on the eve of the Revolution, to reinstate both President and Fellows. The calm and intrepid spirit with which Dr. Hough maintained the rights of the college, and his own, gained him the bishopric of Oxford, which he

* See Hough, superior to a tyrant's doom,
Smile at the menace of the slave of Rome.—*Mason's Isis.*

held

held for a time, with his presidentship. In 1699 he was translated to Lichfield and Coventry. George I. removed him, in 1717, to Worcester, where he died, May 8, 1743, at the age of 93; and was buried in the cathedral, in which there is a monument erected to his memory, by his executor, John Birche, Esq. Roubilliac has done the prelate and himself ample justice in the execution of this monument*. His lordship married Lettice, daughter of Thomas Fisher, of Walsall, relict of Sir Charles Lee, of Billesley in Warwickshire. This amiable and accomplished lady was born July 20, 1659; and died November 12, 1722, and was buried in the same vault with the bishop. Piety, serenity, meekness, and patience, preserved this good man in the full enjoyment of his faculties till his dissolution. A few weeks before his death he wrote with his usual ease and pleasantness. The calmness of his temper at that period, is demonstrated by the following anecdote.—A young clergyman, curate to a neighbouring parish, retiring rather awkwardly from the presence of the bishop, threw down a favourite barometer. The visitor, motionless from surprise, confusion, and regret, was prevented from apologizing by the good old prelate, who approached him with his usual complacency, and said, "Sir, do not be uneasy; I "have observed this glass almost daily, for up- "wards of seventy years, and never saw it so "*low* before."

My friend, the late J. Oliver, Esq. of Worcester, whose second wife was niece to Bishop Hough, had many volumes of his manuscript sermons; several of which he sold to clergymen, who rightly judged they could not do better for

* There is a good engraving of it in Green's History of Worcester.

their

their flocks than to preach them. As he was not only an orthodox and learned divine, but had "one of the finest pens the age in which he "lived produced," Carte, on that account, laments he did not write the life of the Duke of Ormond, to whom he had been chaplain. One of the engraved portraits of the bishop was so very unlike him, that, purchasing the plate, he broke it, remarking, "I did not think I had been "so ugly."

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *oval, mez. Faber, ad vivum.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *4to. mez. Faber sc.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *fol. G. Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *oval, 8vo. Vr. Gucht sc.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *done by his direction, mez. Kneller p.* 1718, *J. Simon sc.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *la. fol. mez. J. Smith sc.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *prefixed to his "Sermons," 8vo. Vertue sc.* 1735.

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *mez. G. White sc.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *in prison.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *in the Oxford Almanack for* 1724.

This distinguished prelate was born at Middleton in Buckinghamshire, 1662, and educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch College, Oxford. His abilities were of the most resplendent description, and blazed forth at a very early age; which is proved by his Latin version of Dryden's "Absalom

The Right Reverend
BISHOP ATTERBURY.

" Absalom and Achitophel," and a translation of some odes of Horace. His " Vindication of " Luther," written when only 24 years of age, evinced his powers as a controversialist. In religion and politics he was a high churchman and a violent tory; of which parties his graceful form, and his eloquence, soon raised him to be the leader, and the opponent of the whiggism of Wake and Hoadley. Favoured by Queen Ann's last ministry, he left his deanery of Carlisle, in 1713, to receive the see of Rochester, to which the deanery of Westminster was commonly annexed. Had Atterbury's councils been attended to, it is probable an effort would have been made to place the son of James II. upon the British throne, after the queen's death; but the ministry, luckily, had not the bishop's temerity. George I. consequently treated him with indifference, which he indignantly resented. Daring and violent in the House of Lords, energetic in the closet, he attempted to embroil the state in favour of the exiled line. It was believed, that pains were taken to conciliate him, and that Mr. Walpole expostulated with him in a friendly manner, thus: " Why don't you restrain yourself when in the " House?" " I cannot." " Then, why not stay " away?" " I have no excuse." " Yes, my lord, " say you have the gout." " I cannot." " You " may; I often do. Be quiet, and I undertake to " give you, privately, 5000*l* per annum, to " which you shall succeed till Winchester falls." This good advice and generous intention was rejected, and Walpole, in revenge, ruined a man he admired. The means, however, were despicable. The nation looked upon Atterbury as their martyr, and he received more homage in the Tower than was often paid to the throne. Public prayers, it is said, were offered up for his safety,

in some of the churches of London and Westminster; and a print was published, exhibiting him with a portrait of Archbishop Laud in his hand, which termed him

"——————— a second Laud,
"Whose Christian courage nothing fears, but God,"

and Pope, who idolized, has thus apostrophized him:

"How pleasing Atterbury's softer hour,
"How shines his soul unconquered, in the Tower!"

It is difficult which most to blame or admire: his folly, in becoming the ardent agent of the weak son of James II.; or his conduct, as the firm and unshaken Protestant prelate. Proscribed by parliament, he died in exile, at Paris, February 15, 1731, aged 70; but his remains were brought to England, and deposited in Westminster Abbey. Had he remained peaceably at Westminster, he might have obtained the bishopric of Winchester; and adorned that mitre instead of Hoadley, whom he infinitely excelled in genius, taste, and learning. It is impossible not to condemn his conduct, though the ministry of the time were thought to have acted towards him with unnecessary rigour; and their indecency to the remains of departed greatness, in arresting the progress of his corpse, opening his coffin, and treating it with all possible irreverence, by the agency of custom-house officers, under pretence of searching for contraband French brocades and Flanders lace, cannot be defended. But, from what has since appeared of his negociations against King George and his government, supported by incontrovertible evidence, and the most authentic documents, it cannot be doubted, but that the means

means then pursued in his prosecution, though novel, and created as it were for the particular occasion, were, nevertheless, absolutely necessary at the time, and warrantable on the sound principle of *Salus Populi suprema Lex.* The bishop's miscellaneous works, and his correspondence, have been lately published. His son's widow, some few years ago, solicited, and was glad to obtain admission into Bromley College! Bishop Atterbury had issue by Catherine, daughter of the Rev. ——— Osborne, a relation of the Duke of Leeds, Osborne Atterbury, baptized at Chelsea, April 23, 1705, who was of Christchurch, Oxford, and went to the East Indies. Returning in 1732, he was ordained by his father's great rival, Hoadley, bishop of Winchester; and in June, 1746, obtained Oxhill in Warwickshire: he inherited his uncle's, Dr. Lewis Atterbury's estate at Great Stoughton in Huntingdonshire. Francis, born, baptized, and buried at Chelsea; a daughter, who died single; and another, his favourite child, who was married to William Morice, Esq. high bailiff of Westminster.

GEORGE SMALRIDGE, Bishop of Bristol, *prefixed to his "Sermons." 1724, fol. Kneller p. Vertue sc.* 1724.

GEORGE SMALRIDGE, Bishop of Bristol, *in the Oxford Almanack for* 1724.

Dr. Smalridge, born at Lichfield in 1663, was the son of a dyer of that city; and had not the discernment of an Ashmole called forth his abilities, he might also have been condemned to follow the same trade. His patron sent him to Westminster School, where, and at Christchurch College, Oxford, he became the admiration of his contemporaries, through the sweetness of his

temper, and his proficiency in learning. In compliment to Mr. Ashmole, Smalridge praised the memory of Lilly the astrologer, who was most preposterously valued by the "Accomplished "Herald;" after which he was selected to join in the controversy with Aldrich and Atterbury, in defence of the Protestant faith, against Obadiah Walker, a high honour for so young a man: and he enriched the "Musæ Anglicanæ" with the addition of his "Auctio Davisiana." These were useful and graceful precursors to his entering into holy orders; in which he had, at first, the chapel in Tothill-fields, Westminster; and soon after received a stall in Lichfield Cathedral. As an approved deputy to Dr. Jane, the regius professor, the public voice would have elected him to the chair; but political circumstances conveyed the honour into other hands. From Oxford he transferred his views to London, where he gained great reputation as lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West: in consequence of which he was presented with a canonry of Christchurch; and soon after received the deanery of Carlisle; then the deanery of Christchurch; and was consecrated bishop of Bristol, April 4, 1714, which he held with it. Queen Ann added to these the place of lord almoner. Smalridge owed many of his preferments to the renewed friendship of his school-fellow, Dr. Atterbury; we are not to wonder, therefore, that he declined, with him, signing the address to the throne, in the reign of George I. as drawn up by the Archbishop of Canterbury and some others, whose politics Atterbury disliked. But it should be remarked, that Dr. Smalridge wished to have avoided all party violence; yet gratitude forbade his acting directly contrary to the sentiments of those who had raised him. The ministry, resenting his conduct, deprived him

of

of all they could take away, his office of almoner. The Princess Caroline of Wales, afterwards queen, not only patronized him, but when an apoplexy hurried him to the grave, September 27, 1719, she saved his family from poverty. A white marble monument protects his ashes at Christchurch, where he died. His works gained him great reputation; one of which was the "Life of Dr. "Grabe." After his death his widow published sixty of his sermons, in folio; reprinted in 1727. These were judiciously inscribed to his, and his family's patroness, Caroline, who gave 300*l.* per annum to his widow, Catherine, daughter of Dr. Samuel de Langle. He left a son, named Philip; and two daughters. The former, then of Christchurch, and a Master of Arts, was proffered a living; to qualify himself for which, he took holy orders. Malice ever pursues merit. His enemies accused him of Arianism; but his answer to the charge proved his orthodoxy. Dr. Smalridge was, undoubtedly, what he has been pronounced, "a "polite scholar, a learned divine, and a pious "and devout prelate:" nor was he less valuable in the character of friend, husband, and parent. It is as creditable to Dr. Smalridge's piety, that he was beloved by a Nelson; as it is to his genius, that he possessed the friendship of an Atterbury.

FRANCIS GASTRELL, Bishop of Chester, *la. fol. Dahl p. Vertue sc.* 1728.

Dr. Gastrell was a native of Slapton in Northamptonshire; and was first student, and afterwards a canon of Christchurch, Oxford, which he obtained in 1702. The House of Commons made him their chaplain. In 1711 he was named proctor for the chapter of Oxford; and he subsequently became a chaplain in ordinary to Queen

Ann, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, a commissioner for building fifty new churches, and a member of the Society for propagating the Gospel; at length he was consecrated bishop of Chester, April 4, 1714. His lordship died at Oxford, of the palsy, November 14, 1725; and was buried without a memorial, in the cathedral church of that city. Swift, who knew him personally, says, "he was "an eminent divine, and one he loved much." He was esteemed by Atterbury, and returned his affection by pleading for him in parliament. His political opinions were, probably, the only reason why he was not translated to a better bishopric, which his virtues, and services to the church and the university of Oxford, deserved. His writings are greatly valued. But Dr. Gastrell was made of unbending materials: a proof of which was his refusing to induct Mr. Peploe, who was afterwards his successor in the see of Chester, to the wardenship of Manchester College, because he had only received a Lambeth degree of Doctor of Divinity. A trial ensued, when the archiepiscopal power was admitted as sufficient to enable the divine to hold the preferment. An elaborate and acute state of the case, which was drawn up by the bishop, was printed both at Oxford and Cambridge; and many able judges of the question, were of opinion, that there was a good deal of policy and expediency mixed with the law, in the decision that was made upon it.

WHITE KENNET, Bishop of Peterborough, *oval, with a patch upon his forehead, mez. Faber, s. ad vivum,* 1719.

WHITE KENNET, Bishop of Peterborough, *mez. J. Smith sc.*

WHITE KENNET, Bishop of Peterborough, *as Judas, in*

in the altar-piece in Whitechapel Church in London, representing the Last Supper, Fellows pinx.

This extraordinary man, born at Dover, August 10, 1660, was the son of the Rev. Basil Kennet, M.A. of the university of Dublin; rector of Dimchurch, vicar of Postling, and incumbent of the sinecure of Orgaswich, all in Kent. He received his baptismal name from his maternal grandfather, Mr. Thomas White, a master shipwright, who had been mayor of Dover. Kennet was seized by the small-pox when he was to leave a country school to attend the election at Westminster; after which he was appointed tutor to the sons of Mr. Tolson, at Beaksborne; but in the following year he went to St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford. His abilities were great, and they obtained him considerable interest in the university; and in the sequel, at court; and in the city of London, where he was, successively, rector of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and St. Mary, Aldermanbury. His opinions were of the most versatile description; and from a violent tory he became a staunch whig. Queen Ann presented him to the deanery of Peterborough; and he was consecrated bishop of that see, November 9, 1718. His death occurred at his house in St. James's-street, Westminster, December 19, 1728; but he was buried in his own cathedral, according to his direction, where a funeral sermon was preached, as he had desired. Dr. Kennet was, undoubtedly, a man of considerable abilities and wonderful acquirements; but was still more distinguished by his incessant literary labours. He is little known as a poet; moderately, perhaps, as a divine; but as an historian and antiquary, his name will be remembered as long as the language he wrote in is read. A catalogue of his printed works may be

found in his "Life," written in 1730, which is but a poor performance, and in the "Biographia "Britannica." Lord Lansdowne possessed many of his valuable manuscripts; and Mr. West had many of his printed books, with curious notes, illustrating the authors and the contents. There is a scarce collection of tracts, from an early date, at Peterborough; particularly such as were published during the great rebellion: chests of these were sent to me, by my kind friend, Dr. Hinchliffe, a successor of Kennet in this see, which were extremely useful when writing the Cromwell Memoirs. If the bishop had his weaknesses, he possessed many virtues. His munificence at Ambroseden in Oxfordshire, in repairing the church, and adorning the parsonage, built by Dr. Stebbing, over whose remains he laid a stone, was very great. The repairs of the church must have been very expensive; as he had the bells re-cast, erected a new pulpit, placed a vane on the spire, and enclosed the cemetery with a high stone wall and an elegant gate. This expenditure was the more praise-worthy, as he had just emerged from the drudgery of being an usher at Burcester in that county, where he was curate. He afterwards exchanged a city living for one of less value. Dr. Kennet was more liberal in his sentiments than his antagonists; witness his conduct to Dr. Hicks, the learned non-juror. His enemies said, he boasts of his "moderation." "Yes, his moderation is known unto all men." They usually called him, "The dean, the traytor;" and they even pourtrayed him as Judas the Betrayer, in a picture of the Last Supper, which was placed over the altar in Whitechapel church. The figure, too strong a likeness to be mistaken, was habited in a black garment, between a gown and a cloak, with a black scarf and a white band, a short

a short wig, and a mark on his forehead, something between a lock of hair and a patch*, seated in an arm-chair. The reason of the latter appears to have been, that the Judas first designed was Bishop Burnet; but, for fear of *Scandalum magnatum* the dean was substituted. He seems to have disreguarded the insult; but the Bishop of London ordered the painting to be removed†. The print from this picture, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, has four manuscript lines under it, said to be written by Maittaire:

To say the picture does to him belong,
Kennet does Judas and the painter wrong:
False is the image, the resemblance faint;
Judas, compared to Kennet, is a saint.

The following couplet is printed on the engraving:

" Falleris hac qui te pingi sub imagine credis;
" Non similis Judas est tibi, pœnituit."

The Rev. Dr. Basil Kennet, well known in the republic of letters, was his brother. The bishop left no children, and his widow married again.

JOHN WAUGH, Bishop of Carlisle, *a book and pen upon his knees, mez. Vr. Bank p.* 1723, *Faber sc.* 1727.

Dr. Waugh was a native of Appleby in Cumberland, where he received his school education; whence he removed to Queen's College, Oxford, of which society he afterwards became a Fel-

* When shooting, in January, 1689, at Middleton-Stony, Oxfordshire, the gun burst, and a splinter tore away the tables of his skull: he underwent the trepan, and ever after wore a black velvet patch over the place. As he lay on the bed, with his head and brains thus injured, he dictated a Latin poem to a friend, who sat beside him; a rare instance of fortitude. When he had completed the poem his memory forsook him, and he remembered nothing but his misfortune until he recovered from the trepanning.

† The picture is still there, the offence having been done away by altering the figure of Judas.

low,

low. His preferments were dean of Gloucester; a stall in Lincoln Cathedral; the rectory of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London; chaplain to His Majesty: and he was elected bishop of Carlisle, October, 1723; a promotion very acceptable to the clergy and gentry of that diocese, who highly esteemed him. His lordship died, at his town-residence, Queen's Square, Westminster, October 29, 1734, aged 79 years; and was buried under the communion-table in St. Peter's Church, Cornhill. His son, the Rev. Dr. John Waugh, chancellor and prebendary of Carlisle, was installed dean of Worcester, November 14, 1751.

SAMUEL BRADFORD, Bishop of Rochester, *wh. length, as Dean of the Order of the Bath, small 4to. in Pine's "History of the Order," folio.*

Dr. Bradford was a native of London, and educated at Bennet College, Cambridge; but intending to apply himself to the study of physic, he left the university without receiving a degree. Afterwards changing his inclinations in favour of the church, Archbishop Sancroft procured the royal mandate for his degree of M.A.; but he did not take holy orders till the Revolution, when he was appointed minister of the church belonging to St. Thomas's Hospital, and collated to the rectory of St. Mary le Bow, where he preached Boyle's Lectures. Upon Her Majesty's visiting Cambridge in 1705, he obtained the degree of D.D. and soon after received a prebendal stall at Westminster. In 1710 the bishopric of St. David's was offered to his acceptance, with permission to hold his other preferment with it; but the then ministry not only refused their assent to this arrangement, but insisted upon his resigning the rectory of Bow, which he declined, and the see

was given to another. The mastership of his college was soon after conferred upon him; and in 1718 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, whence he was translated to Rochester, and also made dean of Westminster: and on the revival of the order of the bath he became dean of the order, July, 1725. The bishop died at the deanery-house, Westminster, May 17, 1731, aged 79; and was buried in the Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory. He was greatly disliked at first, by the gentry in the north, for having spoke in the House against Dr. Atterbury. The "True Briton" calls him, the little Ebony Doctor; but at length his intrinsic worth regained him the public esteem. His lordship was an assiduous preacher as long as his health permitted; and he graced his abilities and learning with mild and gentle manners. He assisted in preparing Archbishop Tillotson's posthumous sermons for the press.

ROBERT CLAVERING, Bishop of Peterborough, *mez. T. Gibson p. J. Simon sc.*

Dr. Robert Clavering, son of William Clavering, Esq. of Tillmouth in the palatinate of Durham, was a Fellow of University College, and canon of Christchurch, Oxford; consecrated bishop of Landaff in 1724; translated to Peterborough in 1728; and died July 21, 1747. This prelate was very learned, and particularly in the Hebrew language, of which he retained the professorship, with his canonry at Oxford, till his death. He married Mary, second daughter of John Cook, Esq. a Spanish merchant, niece to Sir Thomas Cook, of Hackney. This lady's brother, John Cook, Esq. was of Fawley Court, and took the surname of Freeman.

EDWARD

EDWARD WADDINGTON, Bishop of Chichester, *H. Winstanley p.* 1730, *J. Faber sc.*

Dr. Waddington, Fellow of Eton, was of King's College, Cambridge, and consecrated bishop of Chichester in October, 1724, where he presided till his death, September 8, 1731. Sir Edward Ernley related the following anecdote of him to Mr. Granger. At the coronation of George II. he went in his robes to the dean and chapter of his cathedral, when they were sitting on business, to acquaint them, that he thought it would be proper they should have a bonfire at *noon*, in the market-place; and, at the same time, directed them to let off plenty of squibs and crackers, patriotically promising to find gunpowder himself. Mr. Mainingham, son of a deceased prelate of that see, replied with equal gravity, that he judged it also proper for the dean and chapter to go in their gowns and hoods, in the evening, to the top of the spire, and send off from thence a paper kite, with a lanthorn in its tail, and that he would find the candle. Dr. Maddox, to show his freedom in love, ran away with the prelate's niece, when he was chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester; which proved a fortunate alliance, as Dr. Maddox afterwards became a far greater man than even Dr. Waddington, by wearing the mitre of Worcester with great reputation. It is much to the credit of Bishop Waddington that he left his library, valued at 2000*l.* to Eton College. Lord Chief Justice Reeves, who chiefly resided at Eton, also left his fine collection to the college; made chiefly by Richard Topham, Esq. keeper of the Tower records, who had bequeathed them to the judge. This library has lately received a very valuable addition, by the bequest

of

of Anthony Storer, of Bellisle in the island of Jamaica, and of Purley in Berkshire, Esq. who, at his death, left the whole of his choice collection of books and prints to that society, in whose school he had been educated, though not as a member of the foundation. This benefaction is commemorated by an elegant and classical inscription to the honour of the donor, in the library.

STEPHEN WESTON, Bishop of Exeter, *sitting in an elbow chair, with a book, mez. T. Hudson pinx. G. White sc.*

Dr. Weston, a native of Devonshire, had his education at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, of which he was also Fellow, as he was afterwards of Eton; having been for some years second master in the school there. He was vicar of Maple-Durham in Oxfordshire; and collated to a stall at Ely, June 23, 1715. Dr. Weston, it is believed, was particularly indebted to the friendship of Sir Robert Walpole for his promotion to the mitre: they had been school-boys together, and both Fellows of the same society at Cambridge. His conduct as a prelate did credit to the recommendation. He was consecrated bishop of Exeter, December 28, 1724; and dying, January 16, 1741–2, aged 77, was buried in his own cathedral. Bishop Sherlock published his sermons, in two volumes, several of which the Right Rev. writer had himself prepared for the press. "The style of these discourses," says the editor, "is strong and expressive; but the "best Greek and Roman writers were so familiar "to the author, that it leads him frequently into "their manner of construction and expression, "which will require, sometimes, the attention of

"the

" the English reader." Prefixed to the first of the two volumes, is a print of him, without the engraver's name, copied from the above mezzotinto, which represents him as a person of a dark complexion a sensible look, but rather stern of feature.

AN IRISH BISHOP.

JOHN STERNE, Bishop of Clogher, *own hair, black cap, band, mez. Carleton p. T. Beard sc.*

The Sternes were originally of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham; and this prelate was, I presume, of the family of Richard Sterne, who died archbishop of York, in 1683, aged 87, and the son of English parents, though born in Ireland, from whom also descended the late Lawrence Sterne, that eccentric genius, more commonly known of late years, by the familiar name of Parson Yorick. Dr. Sterne was Swift's immediate predecessor in the deanery of St. Patrick's Dublin; and, on a resignation thereof, by compromise in his favour, was, in May, 17[illegible], promoted to the bishopric of Dromore; from which he was, in March, 1717, translated to Clogher, where he died, in June, 1745, at the age of 85. The generosity, hospitality, and charity of Dr. Sterne, were unbounded. The deanery-house of St. Patrick, the palaces of Dromore and Clogher, and the cathedral of Clogher, are lasting monuments of his munificence; and show us what bishops *can* do in the cause of religion, when they have no families to support. But even there we must not stop—they *may do more:* for he erected the university-printing-house of Dublin; and bequeathed all his books to St. Sepulchre's library, of which they had not duplicates.

Drawn by T. Lawrence.

Engraved by John & Charles Sherwin

Bishop Wilson

cates. He acted as his own executor, by giving his relations and friends most of the legacies he had designed for them; but the bulk of his fortune (full 30,000*l.*) he left to public institutions. Amongst these benefactions were, ten exhibitions to the university, of 50*l.* per annum, each; Mercer's Hospital 200*l.*; St. Stephen's Hospital 40*l.* for a chaplain; Dean Swift's Hospital 600*l*; towards the spire of St. Patrick's Cathedral 1000*l.* Such acts as these confer honour on our Protestant prelates.

BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, *sitting in a chair, black cap, sh. Vr. Meulen p. J. Noval sc.* 1752.

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, *prefixed to his "Works,"* 1782, 4*to. Philips p. J. and C. Sherwin sc.*

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, *mez. Philips p. Simon sc.*

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, *sh. Fellows p. G. Vertue sc.* 1726.

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, 8*vo. G. Vertue sc.* 1726.

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, *fol. mez.*

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, *J. Wright p.*

The venerable and truly apostolical Bishop Wilson was born of humble parents, at Burton, a village in the Hundred of Wirral, Cheshire, where his ancestors had passed their unambitious lives for several ages; and his mother was a Sherlock, of Hoxton, in the same division of the county. Fortunately, both his parents lived to see their son HONOUR the mitre. From Chester School he went

went to the university of Dublin, as was then the custom for such of the Lancashire and Cheshire lads as were designed for the church. His first preferment was a curacy under Dr. Sherlock, his maternal uncle, then the pious priest of the rich rectory of Winwick; whence he went to the family of the Earl of Derby, as chaplain, and tutor to his lordship's sons. At that period he showed noble disinterestedness, by refusing the rich living of Baddesworth in Yorkshire, because in his then situation he could not perform the duties of it. The bishopric of Sodor and Man, which had been long vacant, was so reluctantly received by him, that it might be said, he was "*forced*" into it. Baddesworth was again offered *in commendam*, and again refused. He went to his "Patmos," and there remained till his death, March 7, 1755, in the 93d year of his age, and the 58th from his consecration. In this sequestered spot he gained more credit than some of his contemporaries at Rome ever possessed. He was the father and the friend of his flock; he fed them spiritually and temporally; and God prospered him in all honour and earthly happiness. Frugality, care, and patience, enabled this worthy prelate to perform wonders; who saved both life and soul, during the years of scarcity, by his liberality to the poor Manks. He was a second Joseph, and, like that righteous man, suffered imprisonment. Let virtue in distress learn, that merit the most transcendent is often tried by the severest afflictions: and in this instance, a wicked governor sent to prison a man, who might almost be said to be inferior only to an apostle. But his innocence appearing as "clear "as the noon-day, shame fell on his persecutor." Dr. Wilson rejected richer bishoprics than that he possessed, saying, "he would not part with his wife because

because she was poor." His works, in two volumes 4to. prove that he had sufficient merit to gain him whatever could be offered: but his moderation and serenity preserved him in health and vigour to the last. By Mary, daughter of Thomas Patten, Esq. of Warrington, he had issue, four children; three of whom died young. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, and rector of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, was his only surviving son and heir, whose eccentricity relative to Mrs. Macauley, is well known. Dr. Wilson died April 15, 1784, aged 80; Mary, his wife, November 4, 1772, aged 79, "in the 40th year "of their happy marriage."

DIGNITARIES IN THE CHURCH, AND INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

HENRY FINCH, *it is an altered plate from* BENJAMIN CALAMY, *fol. (Drapentier) sc.*

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Finch, M.A. was the brother of Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, two of the fourteen children of Heneage, the preceding nobleman of that title. He was installed dean of York, June 13, 1702, which deanery he held 26 years; and died at Bath, September 8, 1728; but was buried in his own cathedral, where there is a monument erected to his memory, with the busts of him and his elder brother, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Finch, rector of Wigan, and prebendary of York. The dean was a most exemplary clergyman, who added to his piety the benignity of the ecclesiastic, and all the graces of person and manners.

ALURED CLARKE, D.D. *sitting, mez. Wills p. Haskel (exc.)*

Dr. Clarke was brother of Baron Clarke, the judge, who died of the infectious fever, usually called the gaol-distemper, at the same time that Sir Samuel Pennant, then lord mayor, and many other persons, attending their duty at the Old-Bailey Sessions, fell sacrifices to that dreadful calamity. This Doctor will ever be remembered for his promoting, with indefatigable assiduity, the county hospitals of Winchester and Exeter, the first of their kind which were erected. This most respectable man became a prebendary of Westminster and Winchester; and was installed dean of Exeter, May 12, 1740, which he enjoyed but a short time, as he died at the age of 46, May 31, 1742, and was buried in the abbey church of Westminster, without a memorial: however, the hospitals he patronized are sufficient testimonials of his worth. He preached several sermons, on public occasions, most of which are in print.

ROBERT MOSS, D.D. *prefixed to his "Sermons," 8 vols. 1752, 8vo. Vertue sc.*

Dr. Moss was a native of Gillingham in Norfolk, and educated at Benet, or Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow, when only a junior bachelor; a distinction he merited by his classical and academical learning. Besides this, he had nearly been chosen public orator, losing his election only by two or three votes. Indeed, his ease and fluency in expressing himself elegantly in the Latin language, rendered him well qualified for the office. His reputation recommended him as a tutor; and he went from the university as preacher to the Hon.

Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, a situation he ever retained. In 1708 he was chosen Tuesday lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry, which was the more respectable, as he succeeded Dr. Tillotson and Dr. Stanhope; but he resigned this appointment in 1727. Bishop Robinson, in 1714, gave him the rectory of Gilston in Hertfordshire, a living of small value. However, his reputation was so well established, that he had the honour of being chaplain to his three sovereigns, William, Ann, and George I.: but, from party prejudices, he, and his friends, Drs. Hare and Sherlock, were deprived of their chaplainships, in 1718. His sermons rather increased, than lessened his fame, as has, in more instances than one, been the case. Yet, his highest promotion was the deanery of Ely, to which he was instituted April 30, 1712. Dr. Moss died, March 26, 1729, aged 63; and was buried in the presbytory of his own cathedral, where there is a plain stone to his memory. To a graceful person he added the most pleasing address. Equally gentle, generous, and faithful to his friends, he never lost one. In short, he was a perfect model of a Christian clergyman, with all the virtues, and all the amiable qualities, necessary to adorn the character. The respect and love ever felt for him by his pious and learned contemporaries, were such as reflected honour upon them. Deprived of the use of his limbs, and his mental faculties failing, death may be said to have been a relief to him. As he had long been engaged to Mrs. Hinton, of Cambridge, he refused every intimation of marrying more advantageously; and having no issue, he gave her a comfortable provision. Besides which, he settled a perpetual annuity of 5*l.* charged upon lands in Cheshire, on the Master and Fellows of Caius College, in compliment to his friend Dr. Gooch,

afterwards bishop of Ely. He left some few other legacies; and the remainder of his property to his nephew, Charles Moss, then a student at Caius College; afterwards archdeacon of Colchester; prebendary of Salisbury; and rector of St. George's, Hanover Square; afterwards bishop, first of St. David's, then of Bath and Wells.

THOMAS BISSE, D.D. 8*vo. T. Hill p. Vertue sc.*

Dr. Bisse, was the younger brother of Dr. Bisse, bishop of Hereford; and obtained the chancellorship of that diocese upon the deprivation of John Harvey, M.A. the nonjuror, to which he was collated August 1, 1716: and was also rector of Cradley and Weston, portionist of Ledbury, a prebendary of Hereford, and died in 1737. Quere. Was he the friend of Hearne the antiquary, who, with Mr. afterwards Dr. Tanner, attended him in his last illness, as his confidents, and who had the care of such papers as he did not burn?

RICHARD BENTLEY, *Æt.* 48. 1710, *4to. Js. Thornhill p. Vertue sc.*

RICHARD BENTLEY, D.D. *in a 4to. page, C. Picart sculp. in Mr. Cumberland's "Memoirs of his Life "and Writings,"* 4*to.* 1806.

Dr. Bentley, so universally admired both at home and abroad, for his uncommon knowledge of the learned languages, and his wonderful critical accumen, though said by some to have been the son of a blacksmith, was, according to other accounts, descended from an ancient and loyal family, which had bled in the field, in the cause of Charles I. His mother, whose maiden name was Willis, and his father, both dying early, young Bentley was left to the care of his maternal grandfather,

Tho: Bisse S.T.P.

grandfather, who sent him to Wakefield School: his mother, a woman of great understanding, having previously taught him the Latin accidence. When he left school, he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, where his acquirements were so considerable at a very early period, that he was qualified to have taken orders, long before the time appointed by the canons of the church for that purpose. Bishop Stillingfleet, to whom he was domestic chaplain, and also tutor to his sons, gave him a prebend in his own cathedral at Worcester; which he afterwards resigned, on his being appointed by the crown, in 1700, to the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge. It was on this occasion that he is reported to have adopted that expression of the Psalmist, "By the help of "my God I have leaped over the wall," alluding to the situation of the two colleges of Trinity and St. John's, of both of which he was successively a member, and which are contiguous to each other. His other preferments were, royal library keeper at St. James's, a rectory in the Isle of Ely, archdeacon there, and Regius professor of divinity at Cambridge. This Colossus of literature was constantly opposed by a host of foes. His courage, grounded on superior abilities and learning, long resisted, and, in the judgment of impartial posterity, completely triumphed over, his antagonists: the united efforts of the Christchurch-men, and the band of wits, Pope, Swift, and Garth, with the critic Barnes, and his load of Greek at his back, have all fallen before him. Notwithstanding all his contests and controversies of various kinds, both literary and personal, most of which were carried on with reciprocal acrimony, Dr. Bentley reached the great age of fourscore, without experiencing much of its inconveniencies or misfortunes. A pleuritic fever,

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a disorder most generally incidental to youth, put an end to his valuable life, on the 14th of July, 1741. He lies buried in the college chapel, with a plain stone, and as plain an inscription, over his remains Though harsh and severe in controversy, and violent when opposed, as he was, both by his college and the university, he could, nevertheless, unbend upon occasion, and display great ease, and even playfulness, in mixed conversation; and though austerity, and even sternness, marked his general character, yet he could soften both when circumstances demanded it: and, when he found that Bishop Moore, who had formerly been his friend, took an active part against him, in his capacity of visitor of Trinity, in the dispute between the Master and Fellows of that society, he is said to have fainted away. It was a mark of the high estimation that Dr. Bentley stood in with the public, that he was the first person appointed to preach Mr. Boyle's Lectures; and how well he discharged that duty, his discourses on that occasion abundantly testify. Though Garth, to please his brother wits at Button's, ventured to have a fling at the great critic, in his popular poem of the "Dispensary," in the well-known lines,

"So diamonds take a lustre from their foil,
"And to a Bentley 'tis we owe a Boyle:"

yet it may be truly said both of him and Swift, who opposed him also, in prose, that "Telum "imbelle sine ictu conjecit." Of much the same value is the joke about Phalaris and his bull; with the witty exclamation, "I would rather be "*Roasted than Boyled.*"

By his wife, a daughter of Sir John Bernard, of Brampton, Huntingdonshire, he left three children.

children. Richard, the ingenious, but imprudent friend and correspondent of the late Lord Orford, and the publisher of the first edition of Gray's Poems; for which he designed the ornamental and curious engravings that accompany them. The daughters were, Elizabeth and Joanna, the beauties of the university in their time. The young Cantabrigian poets sighed and adored, and vented their passion in amorous strains in praise of the charms, or complaints of the coldness of the admired fair ones, as the objects of their adoration smiled or frowned. The eldest was married to Humphrey Ridge, Esq. and the other, the celebrated Phœbe of Dr. Byrom's well-known pastoral ballad,

"My time, O ye muses, was happily spent,"

became the wife of the Rev. Denison Cumberland*, rector of Stanwick in Northamptonshire, and the mother of the celebrated writer of the present day, Richard Cumberland, Esq.

It cannot be denied by the most zealous advocates for Bentley, that he was negligent of some of his Magisterial duties, even to scandal; which his enemies did not fail to lay hold of, and turn to his disadvantage. Mr. Granger has thought it worth while to preserve the following copy of verses on this subject, which are here given exactly from his manuscripts, and may serve as a conclusion to this article.

* Grandson of the learned prelate of that name; and himself successively bishop of Clonfert and Kilmore in Ireland, where he died and was buried; leaving behind him a most amiable character for piety, generosity, and moderation.

Upon Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Zoilus, tir'd with turning o'er
Dull indexes, a precious store,
For ease to chapel took his way,
Resolv'd to take a nap or pray.
Proceeding slow in solemn state,
Forward he marches to his seat:
But, oh! the lock, long since disus'd,
T'admit the holy man refus'd!
The virger tugs with fruitless pains,
The rust invincible remains.
Who can describe his woful plight,
Plac'd thus in view, in fullest light,
A spectacle of mirth, expos'd
To sneering friends and giggling foes.
Then first, as 'tis from fame receiv'd,
(But fame can't always be believ'd,)
A blush, the sign of new-born grace,
Gleam'd through the horrors of his face.
He held it shameful to retreat,
And worse, to take a lower seat.
The virger soon, with nimble round,
At once vaults o'er the wooden mound,
And gives the door a furious knock,
Which forc'd the disobedient lock.
Then Zoilus ent'ring in confusion,
His elbows placing on a cushion,
Devoutly loll'd in musing deep,
Unable now to pray or sleep,
Some words imperfect mumbled o'er:
The wicked Sophs declare he swore,
That none should e'er for seven years space
Again behold him in that place.
What then? 'tis plain, in strictest truth,
Religiously he kept his oath.

SAMUEL

S.(AMUEL) S.(ALTER,) D.D. *an etching, Vivares sculp. P.P.*

This is the portrait of Dr. Salter, archdeacon of Norfolk from 1734 till his death in 1756, who was highly esteemed as a clergyman, and as a man of great humanity and benevolence. He was long a member of a club with Dr. Johnson and others; in whose life, by Mr. Boswell, may be found many particulars relating to him. He married Ann Penelope, daughter of Dr. John Jeffery, archdeacon of Norwich; by whom he had issue, the Rev. Samuel Salter, D.D. a scholar on the Foundation, at the Charter-House, and after Fellow of Benet College, Cambridge; who was first preacher, and afterwards master, of the noble foundation where he had been educated; and also rector of St. Bartholomew's behind the Exchange. He wrote the life of his maternal grandfather. The elder Dr. Salter retired to his friend Dr. Hawkesworth's, whose wife then kept a boarding-school at Bromley, where he was soon restored to his wonted health and cheerfulness; and was called, "Hermippus Redivivus." The above print is said to have been a good likeness of the archdeacon, except that it represents him as a much larger man in person than he really was.

BENJAMIN IBBOT, *Æt. 45, a small oval, P.P. mez. T. Forster p.* 1711.

This gentleman was the son of the Rev. Thomas Ibbot, vicar of Swaffham, and rector of Beachamwell, both in Norfolk; at which latter place he was born, in 1680, and probably had his education there, under his father, till he went to the

the university of Cambridge. He was admitted of Clare-Hall, where he took his first degree; and then removed to Benet College, where, in 1706, he was chosen into a county fellowship. He was afterwards chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, from whom he received preferment. He was also made chaplain to King George I.; and, on His Majesty's visit to Cambridge in 1711, he had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by royal mandate. He had before been appointed to preach the Boyle lectures; and was afterwards rector of St. Paul's, Shadwell; and assistant preacher to the celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke, at St. James's, Westminster, by whom he was much esteemed. He obtained at length a prebendal stall at Westminster, which he enjoyed but a very short time; as he died of a decline, at the early age of 45, and was buried in the Abbey there. Shortly after his death two volumes of his sermons were published by subscription, for the benefit of his widow, under the care of his friend Dr. Clarke; of which, in 1776, there was a new edition, with six additional discourses, and some memoirs of his life prefixed: his portrait was engraved about the same time, at the expence of a relation of both his names, from an original painting.

LAURENCE ECHARD, *prefixed to his "History of England,* 1720, *fol. G. Kneller p. Vertue sc.*

Laurence Echard, A.M. was a person of some estimation amongst his contemporaries, but who is little known to us. He was archdeacon of Stow, a prebendary of Lowth in Lincoln Cathedral; rector of Rendlesham and Sudborne, cum Orford capella, in Suffolk; and chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury. Echard wrote a History of England; a History of the Revolution; and translated

and translated the whole of Terence, besides three comedies of Plautus. But he had not sufficient genius to enable him to feel the fire of the ancients, and in consequence gave the works of Terence a buffoonery not their own. "His image of "Terence," said Coleman, "was as imperfect as "Hobbes's of Homer, or Ogilby's of Virgil; and, "as an historian, who reads him?" His History of the Revolution is but an ordinary performance. In his History of England the characters at the end of each year are the most valuable part, though even they are poor and spiritless. His politics floated with the day he wrote of: before the Revolution Charles I. was his idol; afterwards William III. claimed his admiration. "Are you "a whig or a tory," said a friend to him." "I am, "Sir, an historian." Burnet presents us history through a distorted medium; and Echard gives the same characters reversed. Burnet would have thundered anathemas against all who discredited his relation; the archdeacon, more modest, wished that all his history might be superseded by writers of greater eminence*. After all, Echard was an honest, worthy man. Of the solemn compact, said to have been entered into between Oliver Cromwell and the Devil, the archdeacon has given much too minute a relation; and in this instance his credulity appears to have quite got the better of his judgment. The historian was nearly related to his much more celebrated namesake, author of the "Grounds and "Reasons for the Contempt of the Clergy;" of whom he said, he could not, on account of such affinity, give "his just character, without suspi-

* Allusive to this different character of these two writers on the same subject, is the well-known epigram, beginning,

"Gill's history appears to me
"Political anatomy, &c."

cion

cion of partiality." It is remarkable, that though professing to be relations, they did not spell their names *exactly* alike.

WILLIAM DERHAM, D. D. 8vo. *White pinxit, J. Green sc.*

Dr. Derham, born, November 26, 1757, at Stowton in Worcestershire, was educated at Blackley School in that county; and from thence sent to Trinity College in Oxford. Few scholars gained more celebrity than Dr. Derham, who excelled as a divine, a philosopher, and a physician. Introduced into the Royal Society, he became one of its most conspicuous members; and their volumes are enriched with many of his curious and select papers. His abilities met a suitable reward; as he was made canon of Windsor; holding with it the vicarage of Wargrave, Berks; and the valuable rectory of Upminster in Essex. To the former he was presented in 1682, and to the latter, in 1689. These were conveniently situated, and enabled him to visit London, where he was frequently obliged to reside. His first work was the "Artificial Clock-maker," after reprinted. In the years 1711, 1712, and 1714, he preached, at Mr. Boyle's Lecture, the substance of his two volumes, entituled "Physico and Astro-Theo-"logy," which he digested afterwards, and enriched with valuable notes and copperplates. "In these he contrived to lead the unlearned "into a familiarity with the works of nature, so "that they might venerate the Almighty Cre-"ator; and he taught the common eye not to "regard the heavens only as a silken canopy "embroidered with stars, but as systems on sys-"tems, and worlds on worlds." Dr. Derham's last publication was his "Christo-Theology," intended

Gulielmus Lupton S.T.D.

tended to demonstrate the divine authority of Christianity, and taken from a sermon published by him at Bath, 1729. After a life spent in the improvement of himself and mankind, this true physician of the souls and bodies of his parishioners, died at Upminster, universally regretted, April 5, 1735, aged 78. He left behind him many valuable papers and curiosities; chiefly specimens of birds and insects. In his person he was tall, strong, and healthy: the print is a good resemblance of him. George Scott, Esq. of Wolstan-Hall, near Chigwell in Essex, and F.R.S. who was related to Dr. Derham, and inherited his papers, published, in 1760, "Select Re-"mains of the learned John Ray, with his Life," written by the Doctor, his friend and correspondent; with a portrait of the former, engraved by Hibbart, of Bath, prefixed to the volume. Mr. Scott also presented a picture of Dr. Derham to the Royal Society, in 1773

WILLIAM LUPTON, S.T.D. *prefixed to his "Ser-"mons," 8vo. G. Vertue sc.* 1727.

Dr. Lupton was educated at Lincoln College, and received the degree of M.A. in 1700; B.D. in 1708; and D.D. in 1711. After having been Fellow of his college, he was appointed curate to Dr. Bull, afterwards bishop of St. David's; besides which, he obtained the vicarage of Richmond in Yorkshire, in 1705: but resigned it in the following spring, when he was invited to London, to preach the lectures at St. Dunstan's in the West, and those at Lincoln's Inn; situations usually followed by considerable promotion. He received a stall at Durham from Bishop Crew; but I do not know that he ever had any other living than that which he resigned in 1706, though

though he was elected afternoon lecturer of the Middle Temple, but continued to perform his duty still at Lincoln's Inn. Dr. Lupton died at Tunbridge-Wells, December 14, 1726. This divine (selected by Mr. Nelson, as "a fit model for "the preachers of the rising generation,") outlived his fame, by preaching Lady Moyer's Lectures at St. Paul's. He was so conscious of the peculiar circumstances which had raised him to higher fame than he deserved, as a preacher, that, in his last illness, he requested his manuscript sermons should not be printed; but the request was not attended to: one which he had published, on the Plague at Marseilles, has great merit. As a violent partizan of the high church, he rendered himself extremely agreeable to Bishop Crew. Preaching a sermon on the fiftieth anniversary of that prelate's consecration, he selected for his subject, "the temporal advantages of re-"ligion;" and for his text, "Length of days is "in her right hand, and in her left hand riches "and honour*." Far different was this from his conduct respecting Archbishop Tillotson: then "hell fire" was the subject; no wonder there was "fervent heat."

HARRICUS BARKER, S.T.P. *oval frame, arms, mez. Gibson p. G. White sc. The first impression was made larger. The second impression has a half-circle over the crest and address, W. H. Toms. The last impression has his age, &c.*

Dr. Barker, born in Dorsetshire, was first scholar, and afterwards senior Fellow, of Trinity College, Oxford. The living of Rotherfield-Greys in Oxfordshire, becoming vacant, he claimed it, as *unprovided for*, under the condition of the gift of this preferment, which was, that it was ever to go

* Proverbs chap iii. ver. 16.

to

to the senior Fellow, if "unprovided for." The matter being contested, was decided in his favour, by the visitor, the Bishop of Winchester, the prebend to which he had been promoted, July 26, 1716, not being adjudged a provision. Dr. Barker was chaplain to Sir Spencer Compton, speaker of the House of Commons, to whom he had formerly also been tutor; and being recommended as usual, to the crown, for some dignity in the church, the stall in the Abbey was given him in consequence thereof. It is well known, that Dr. Barker was remarkable for his eloquence and fine reading. When he buried Mrs. Oldfield, the celebrated actress, in the Abbey, it was observed, that "if he "had spoken a good funeral oration on that occasion, with the same spirit and solemnity with "which he read the burial service, he would, "doubtless, have made a lasting impression upon "the hearts of many among the multitude of "spectators." He died at his prebendal house, in September, 1740; and was buried in the Abbey, where there is a memorial of him; on which, as also on the engraved portrait, he is said to have been 87, not 85, as Mr. Bromley gives his age. The Doctor's Excellent Drops for "Palsie, Rheumatism, Paralitick Disorders, and "Jaundice, were prepared and sold by Mrs. "Chapman, (his faithful housekeeper,) at her "house, near Story's Gate, Westminster, to whom "only he left the original receipt," and all his effects. Mr. Granger doubted whether Dr. Barker was not descended from the royal printers of that name. The last of these was Robert Barker, king's printer, who died a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench; and was buried January 12, 1645; whose misfortunes were probably occasioned by those of his royal master*.

* In the letters of Mr. Granger and his friends, lately published, is a farther and very curious account of the Doctor.

JOHN

JOHN DAVIES, *Æt.* 39, 1717, "*Sacr. Theol.* "*Doct. Cantab.*" *4to. mez. Faber sc.*

John Davies, D.D. a learned critic, was first, Fellow, and at length elected, March 23, 1716, president of Queen's College, Cambridge. This divine was born in London, April 22, 1679; obtained the rectory of Fenditton near Cambridge; and was installed a prebendary of Ely, September 24. 1714. Dr. Davies is well known in the republic of letters by his editions of Cicero's philosophical works, Lactantius, Cæsar's Commentaries, and a variety of other classic writers; as well as by his notes upon various authors. This learned man died in his college, March 7, 1731–2, aged 52, and was buried in the chapel belonging to it. That a man actively engaged in the duties of a profession, should find time for so many, and such arduous undertakings, and accomplish them so well, who lived little more than half a century, presents an extraordinary example of abilities, application, and learning.

SAMUEL DUNSTER, M.A. *prefixed to his "Trans-* "*lation of Horace,*" 1712, *8vo. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

The Dunsters, of Dunster, and afterwards of Ilchester, both in Somersetshire, were a family of great respectability. I have no doubt that this translator was a native of the same county. Mr. Granger merely mentions his name, degree, and preferment; and Mr. Bromley only observes, that he was living in 1719: but they both say he was a prebendary of Sarum. I think it not improbable, that he was a son, or other near relation, of Thomas Dunster, D.D. elected warden of Wadham

C. Dunster A. M.

LONDON Printed for Dan: Brown & John Walthoe

ROBERT. NEWTON DD.

ham College, Oxford, in 1689, upon the promotion of Dr. Gilbert Ironside to the see of Bristol. A brother translator* does not convey a very favourable idea of the version of Horace by Mr. Dunster, in these lines, in a poem professedly on the subject of translation :

" Oe'r Tibur's swan the Muses wept in vain,
" And mourn'd their bard, by cruel Dunster slain."

But that genius, learning, and taste, are *now* at least familiar with this name, there needs no other evidence than the English translation of the " Frogs of Aristophanes," and the edition of Philips's " Cyder," and the " Paradise regained" of Milton, by the present worthy incumbent of the valuable vicarage of Petworth.

ROBERT NEWTON, *prefixed to his " Catechism," 1717, la. 8vo. G. Vr. Gucht sc. Since inscribed* LAURENCE HOWEL; *in this state it is without the coat of arms.*

Neither Granger nor Bromley mention more than the name of this clergyman; nor have I been able to discover any particulars of his life, personal history, or writings.

SAMUEL CROXALL, S.T.P. 1709, 12*mo. Bownawitz p. Clarke, &c.*

SAMUEL CROXALL, S.T.P. *mez. B. Dandridge p. Faber sc.* 1730.

Dr. Samuel Croxall obtained the vicarage of Hampton in Middlesex, 1714; besides which, he had the united parishes of St. Mary, Somerset,

* The late Rev. Thomas Francklin, D.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Greek professor there.

and St. Mary, Mounthaw in London; and was appointed chancellor, and canon residentiary of Hereford, and archdeacon of Salop. He gained these preferments by the celebrity of his pen, which he employed more as a political writer in the whig interest, than as a poet. He translated several works, particularly Æsop's Fables; and in his younger days he was the author of a poem, called the "Fair Circassian," a kind of poetical paraphrase of Solomon's Song. As a politician, he flourished from the latter part of the reign of Queen Ann till his death; and in the reign of George II. he had considerable influence. Dr. Croxall died February 6, 1752. He married Phillippa, daughter of Edward Progers, Esq. of Hampton, page of honour to Charles I. and groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II. Of this gentleman the following very remarkable circumstance is recorded, that he died of a fever, occasioned by the pain he underwent in cutting a new set of teeth, at the great age of 93.

JOHN LAURENCE, M.A. *prefixed to his "Gardening,"* 1717, 8vo. *G. Vertue sc.*

The Rev. John Lawrence, M.A. prebendary of Salisbury, excelled in the art of gardening, and particularly in cultivating fruit-trees. This divine published a new system of agriculture, and a complete body of husbandry and gardening; but did not teach others without understanding the subject from practice, as too many have attempted. He had raised a fine collection of trees, which, it was said, bore fruit not inferior to those in Languedoc. Naturally hospitable and benevolent, he had great pleasure in presenting a rich dessert to his friends. I do not know a more pleasing or healthful occupation, than agriculture

The Revd JOHN LAURENCE A.M.
Rector of Bishops Weremouth in the Bishoprick of Durham & Prebendary of ye Church of Sarum.

ture and gardening, occupations so compatible with the life of a rural clergyman. Mr. Lawrence wisely remarks of gardening, that it is the most wholesome exercise, being *ad ruborem non ad sudorem.* It is such an exercise as studious men require; less violent than the sports of the field, and more so than fishing. It is, in fine, the happy medium. Millar, however, has superseded his labours, who lived in the days of greater experience, in a spot, the centre of general knowledge, and whose sole occupation was horticulture: Lawrence, when it was just rising into estimation, yet his merit is considerable. He resided at a great distance from the capital; I believe, at Bishop-Weremouth in the county of Durham, as he was rector of that parish from 1721 till his death, May 18, 1732. He did not, it is evident, give more time to his fields and his gardens, than a good priest ought: for he is said to have written several *moral* tracts, which, I presume, were on religious subjects, and recommendatory of the Christian virtues.

THOMAS FORD, A.M. *oval, mez. Ipse sc. Private plate, extremely scarce.*

The Rev. Thomas Ford, of Christchurch, Oxford, was prebendary and vicar choral of Wells, and vicar of Banwell and Wokey in the county of Somerset. This gentleman, who died August 29, 1746, was father of the late deservedly eminent physician and accoucheur, Dr. Ford.

PHILIP STUBBS, M.A. *oval frame, his own hair, mez. T. Murray p. 1713, J. Faber 1722.*

PHILIP STUBBS, M.A. *oval, 8vo. mez. J. Faber, ad vivum.*

PHILIP STUBBS, M.A. *in the print with* SACHEVEREL *and* HIGGINS.

Philip Stubbs, A.M. was appointed archdeacon of St. Alban's, October 1, 1715; besides which, he was rector of Woolwich, but resigned that living in 1695; rector of St. Alphage in London, and of Lornton in Oxfordshire, which he held till his death. He resided at Greenwich, being first chaplain to the royal hospital, and died there in September, 1738, and was buried in the old cemetery; but his monument, with several others, is preserved in the mausoleum built in the new burying-ground. His widow survived him till 1759, and died at the age of 95. Dr. Stubbs printed many single sermons: "The religious Seaman, fitted with proper Devotion on all Occasions," London, 1696, 8vo.; and "Advice to the Clergy of St. Alban's," in several tracts. He is said to have obtained his archdeaconry by reading the service of the church with singular devotion and accuracy; and to have greatly improved many of the clergy who heard him: and to give them an opportunity of so doing, he was ready to read prayers in different churches, whenever an opportunity presented itself. Conscious of his excellence in this particular, he had that paper of the "Spectator," in which his manner of reading is commended, printed by itself, and hung up in his parlour. Mr. Granger was informed, that there is a head of him, attached to the Number of the "Spectator" alluded to, done by his own desire; but that gentleman observes, it is more probable the head and the "Spectator" were distinct publications.

ANDREW

ANDREW SNAPE, S.T.P. *mez. Faber, ad vivum. This plate, Granger says, has been altered to* HENLEY, *(the orator, I suppose.)*

Dr. Andrew Snape, Scholar, head Master, and at last Fellow, of Eton College, is well known as the leader of the famous Bangorian controversy, that, for so long a time, interested the public, and divided the polemical writers of that day; the subject of which was, the visible and invisible church of Christ. Dr. Hoadley, then bishop of Bangor, preached a sermon before the king, March 31, 1717, on the nature of Christ's kingdom. Dr. Snape answered this, as contrary to his ideas, and was soon joined by Dr. Hare, Dr. Potter, and Dr. Sherlock. This controversy, "bolted to the bran," had many auxiliary forces of inferior strength; but the honour of the contest lay chiefly with the above great men. It had one good effect, in promoting Hoadley to Winchester, long designed for Atterbury; and it brought Hare, first to St. Asaph, then to Chichester; and Potter, to Oxford, and thence to Canterbury. The latter, in point of precedence, seemed to belong to Dr. Snape; but he never obtained the mitre, though the original combatant. He was installed canon of Windsor in 1713; had a fellowship at Eton; and was elected provost of King's College, Cambridge, in 1719. He died December 23, 1743, with the reputation of a very good writer. The claims of lunatics on the humanity of the public were nobly stated by him, in two spital sermons, preached in 1707 and 1718. As a controversialist, he was violent and implacable: in private life he was humane, amiable, ingenious, and gained the general esteem

and love of all who had the happiness to know him.

MATTHEW HOLE, D.D. *prefixed to his "Exposition of the Catechism,"* 1732, 8vo. *M. Vr. Gucht sculp.*

Dr. Hole, rector of Exeter College, wrote an Exposition on the Catechism of the national Church, and sermons on the Common Prayer and Church Catechisms, in six vols. 8vo. 1714; but I do not know of any other literary production by him. I apprehend he died in 1737, when he was succeeded in his college by the Rev. James Edgecomb, D.D. Bob Symons, a clerical wag of Oxford, was very like the Doctor; and as there are few men without their little peculiarities, particularly studious men, Bob would occasionally make free with the air and gestures of Dr. Hole, and particularly in imitating a certain dictatorial consequence and dignity that the Doctor was apt to display in his general look and manner. This, when reported to him, could not be very pleasing to the *ears* even of the rector; what then must have been his displeasure and impatience, when he *saw* himself in caricature, as it were, at a visitation-dinner, where they were both present, in the full sight of the assembled clergy, according to the Horetian Canon,

"Segnius irritant animos demissa per *aures*
"Quam quæ sunt *oculis* subjecta fidelibus."

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. *a bust, mez. J. Faber sculp.*

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. *in "Hist. des Philos. Mod."* 1762, *Francois sc.*

SAMUEL

SAMUEL CLARKE
D. D.
G. Vertue Sculp.

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. *in Birch's "Lives," T. Gibson p. J. Houbraken sc.*

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. *12mo. Nixon sc.*

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. *oval frame, gown and band, mez. Gibson p. J. Simon sc.*

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. *prefixed to his "Works and "and Life," 1749, fol. Gibson p. G. Vertue sc.*

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. *8vo. G. Vertue sc.*

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. *T. Worlidge sc.*

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. *done in France, fol.*

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. *in the print with LOCKE, &c*

This eminently learned man and pious divine was a native of Norwich, and born October 11, 1675; of which city his father, Edward Clarke, Esq. was an alderman, and a representative in parliament. From the free-school in Norwich he went to Caius College, Cambridge, where his assiduity and abilities soon brought him into notice, aided by his patron, Dr. Moore, his diocesan, to whom he was appointed chaplain as soon as he had taken holy orders. His preferments were, Drayton rectory, near Norwich; and a living in that city; preacher of Boyle's lecture; rector of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London; chaplain to Queen Ann; rector of St. James's, Westminster, to which he was presented in 1709; and master of Wigstan's Hospital at Leicester. The two latter he held till his death, which happened May 17, 1729. Dr. Clarke possessed from nature great powers, and he spared no pains in improving them. His early facility in writing Latin elegantly, and his readiness in preaching extempore, gained him great applause; but when he was presented to the living of St. James's, he left off that mode, always accurately writing his sermons. He comprehended the Newtonian philosophy early in life, and translated Sir Isaac's works into

classical Latin; previous to which, he had translated Rohault's Physics, and illustrated it with notes. Religion was much indebted to Dr. Clarke, though he differed from the Church of England in some of her tenets. He was, perhaps, sometimes a little too speculative; but in practice he was ever exact, both in residence, and in performing the duties of the church. He did more —he constantly read weekly prayers. If Atterbury had "more wit, he had more learning;" and had read and studied the Scriptures in their original languages: besides, he was equally skilled in the Greek and Roman authors, as his editions of Homer, and Cæsar's Commentaries, abundantly testify. In private life he cultivated the softer virtues, and was a parent to his patron's family, left to his care. Though frequently engaged in controversy, he showed no acrimony. Thus, he had not a single personal enemy: which is an excellent proof, that angry heat is by no means necessary in literary disputes, and least of all in those relating to religion. Queen Caroline valued his conversation so highly, that she presented him 100*l.* a year for "chair-hire," as she expressed it. Her Majesty had high intentions for Dr. Clarke in the church; but orthodoxy prevailed, at that time, over the inclinations of a queen, who was forced to content herself with placing his bust in her hermitage, in company with those of some other of the greatest ornaments of our age and country. His works are numerous; and his posthumous volumes were published by his brother, John Clarke, D.D. dean of Sarum. He had issue by Catherine, daughter of the Rev. ——— Lockwood, rector of Little Missington, Norfolk, seven children. Two died before, and one immediately after him. Innocence is playful: Dr. Clarke not only loved to show his agility, by jumping

over

over chairs and tables, but he would often unbend himself with his own or other children, in a way that would disgust austerity; but he would instantly stop if he saw a weak person approaching them, giving himself, the watchword, "Be grave, "here comes a fool." The merits of Dr. Clarke are thus summed up by a great admirer, and a competent judge of his character, the late Dr. Salter, of the Charter-House:

"Samuel Clarke, D.D. rector of St. James's, "Westminster, was in *each* several part of useful "knowledge and critical learning, perhaps, with- "out a superior; in all united, *certainly* without "an equal. In his *works*, the best *defender* of "religion; in his *practice*, the greatest *ornament* "to it: in his *conversation*, communicative, and "in an uncommon manner, instructive: in his "*preaching* and *writings*, strong, clear, and calm: "in his *life*, high in the esteem of the *wise*, the "*good*, and the *great*; in his *death*, lamented by "every friend to *learning*, *truth*, and *virtue*.

JOSEPH SEWELL, DD, *own hair, band, scarce,* 1730? *mez. J. Smitbert p. P. Pelham sc.*

Neither Granger nor Bromley knew any thing of this clergyman; but I presume he was of the ancient and respectable family of Sewell, of Great-Heny in Essex, who bore, argent on a band, gules, three martlet of the first; and for a crest, a mural crown, surmounted by a martlet of the first. Thomas Sewell, of that place, Gent. died in 1707, aged 61, leaving issue by Alice, daughter of Joseph Beaumont, of Hadley, Gent. Thomas Joseph Beaumont, and two daughters. Joseph, the second son, married Miss Scarling, of Sudbury, and had issue, Joseph and Margaret; but I am uncertain whether the former Joseph

was

was this person represented in the print. Morant mentions him, without either prefix or addition to his name. Dr. George Sewell, a physician of Hampstead, was, without doubt, of a branch of this family, who contributed to the supplemental volumes of the "Spectator" and "Tatler;" and had the principal share in a translation of "Ovid's "Metamorphoses:" but distinguished himself most by his tragedy of "Sir Walter Raleigh," which has much merit. He had written some scenes for another, called Richard the First, which fragment was printed after his death; and there is also extant a volume of poems by him. He died in wretched poverty, and so destitute of friends, that his corpse was attended to the grave, in Hampstead Churchyard, over which there is not even a nameless stone, by a single person only. Probably Dr. Joseph Sewell was not more fortunate in life, or we should have known something further of his history.

WILLIAM CROWE, D.D. *prefixed to his "Ser-"mons,"* 1756, 8*vo.* doubtful, *according to Bromley: quere, why? J. Smith sc.*

I suppose Dr. Crowe was the son of William Crowe, writing-master, of Croydon, Surry, who published a catalogue of English writers on the Old and New Testament, which has been frequently printed. Dr. Crowe was chaplain to Gibson, bishop of London, by whose patronage he obtained the rectory of St. Botolph's, Bishopgate-street, in 1730; and that of Finchley, Middlesex, in 1731. He was chosen president of Sion College in 1740; died in 1743; and was buried in the cemetery of Finchley, where there is a stone over his remains. A volume of his sermons appeared in 1744.

ROBERT

ROBERT WARREN, S.T.P. *prefixed to his "Sermons," 8vo. Tickel p. H. Fletcher sc.*

ROBERT WARREN, S.T.P. *la. 8vo. J. Worsdale p. G. Vr. Gucht sc.*

ROBERT WARREN, S.T.P. *12mo. H. Hulsbergh sc.*

Dr. Warren was the first incumbent of Stratford le Bow, after the living was made a rectory; and perpetual curate of Hampstead, where he resided, and died July 1, 1740 He was buried in the cemetery, as were Dorothy, his widow, in 1742, and his son, the Rev. Langhorne Warren, (his successor at Hampstead,) in 1762. Dr. Warren wrote fifty-two practical discourses, designed for each Lord's Day in the year; several single sermons; the "Daily Self-Examiner," which went through many editions; the "Impartial Churchman," 1728, 8vo.; "Antidote against Atheism, 8vo. or 12mo.; an "Answer to Hoadley on the Nature of the Sacrament;" and, I believe, some other tracts. The present minister of Hampstead, the Rev. Erasmus Warren, A.M. presented to it in 1762, is, doubtless, a descendant from this divine.

BENJAMIN COLEMAN, D.D. *mez. J. Smibert p. P. Pelham sc.* 1735.

BENJAMIN COLEMAN, D.D. *Æt.* 30, 1703, *8vo.*

Of this divine I have not been able to trace any thing more than what the engravings tell us, unless that, according to Bromley, he appears to have been living in 1728.

LEWIS ATTERBURY, LL.D. *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1744, 8vo. T. Gibson p. G. Vertue sc.*

Dr. Atterbury was the eldest son of the rector of Milton in Buckinghamshire, but was born at Caldecot in that county, 1656. Though inferior to his brother in acquirements, yet he obtained much deserved celebrity. Had the bishop acted with policy, Lewis would have been promoted under his patronage; and his abilities would have sanctioned such promotion, however considerable. He was collated to the rectory of Hornsey in 1719; but having previously resided at Highgate for some time, he had been elected preacher of that chapel in 1695. Besides which, he held the rectory of Sywell in Northamptonshire; and was preacher to Queen Ann, at her palaces of St. James and Whitehall. At his death, which occurred October 20, 1731, aged 76, at Bath, he had been thirty-six years preacher of Highgate Chapel; twenty-four years rector of Sheperton in Middlesex; and eleven years of Hornsey; and was buried in the chapel of Highgate. By Penelope, daughter of John Bedingfield, Esq. who died in 1723, he had issue, four children: two who died young; the Reverend Bedingfield Atterbury, A.M. who died in 1718, soon after he had entered into holy orders; and Penelope, married to Mr. George Sweetapple, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, brewer: they had an only child, Penelope. Dr. Atterbury printed some works on divinity, several sermons; and others were published after his death. His feelings were known to be very acute on the ruin of his brother, the bishop.

ROBERT

ROBERT CAMELL, LL.D. *writing, velvet cap, mez. Heins, ad vivum.*

This divine, according to Bromley, was rector of Bradwell, Suffolk: he died in 1732.

ROBERT LUMLEY LLOYD, D.D. *sitting, mez. Faber, jun. ad vivum,* 1729, *scarce.*

The Rev. Dr. Lloyd, of noble descent, was a man of eminent abilities, which were displayed even when a boy at school, where he became the wonder of those who knew him; but he did not pursue his studies with the same vigour at college. Indeed, his chambers at Cambridge exhibited little more than scenes of revelry. After taking holy orders, he obtained the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, of the Duke of Bedford; and in the year 1723, he presented a petition to George I. claiming the barony of Lumley, as heir at law to Ralph, the first Lord Lumley; which His Majesty referred to the House of Peers, and a committee of privileges sat in consequence*; but not admitted: for, the Earl of Scarborough being heard by his counsel, Lord Delaware reported, by order of the House, March 23, 1723, that the barony contended for, being already in that nobleman, Dr. Lloyd had no right to a writ of summons. He died in Novem-

* His claim to the title was supposed to be made out by him, that Humphrey Lloyd, of Denbigh, Esq. married Barbara Lumley, daughter of George Lumley, Esq. executed for treason, in the 29th Hen. VIII. son of John Lumley, Lord Lumley, which only son of Humphrey Lloyd, *alias* Rossindale, of Denbigh, Esq. had issue, Henry Lloyd, of Cheam in Surry, Esq. who, by Mary, daughter of Robert Prowe, of Bromfield in Essex, Esq. had Henry, his heir, who married Isabella, daughter of Joham Perkyns, of Rumory, in Nottinghamshire, Esq. and had Henry Lloyd, of Cheam, Esq. who died December 3, 1704; leaving by Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Godoodwin, of Streatham, Esq. one son, the claimant, the Rev. Robert Lumley Lloyd, D.D.

ber,

ber, 1729, when he devised the manor of Cheam to the Duke of Bedford, who sold it Mr. Northey. As Cheam had long been the property of the Lumleys, the church contains magnificent monuments of John Lord Lumley and his two wives. Barbara, the daughter of this nobleman, brought Cheam to the Lloyds. Dr. Lloyd had the character of a proud man, valuing himself much on his descent; was greatly attached to the study of botany, and was esteemed also an eminent florist.

J. T. DESAGULIERS, LL.D. *H. Hussey pinx. J. Tookey sc. Granger mentions, but does not describe the print.*

Dr. John Theophilus Desaguliers, the son of a French Protestant clergyman, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; and settled in London, though he held the donative of Whitchurch in Middlesex, given to him by the Duke of Chandos. It is to his credit, that he was the first person who read lectures on experimental philosophy in the capital; and the public received him with respect. These lectures he published in two volumes, 4to. besides other philosophical works, and a thanksgiving sermon, preached before his sovereign. The Royal Society had so just a sense of his merit, that they appointed him a salary, to enable him to exhibit a variety of new experiments before that respectable body; and several of his papers are preserved in their transactions. The Doctor died at his lodgings at the Bedford Coffee-house, Covent Garden, February 29, 1744; and was buried, March 26, at the Savoy. He was, undoubtedly, a man of considerable abilities; and usually had pupils at home with him when a housekeeper. His income must have been considerable, as he kept an equipage. See the force of example! Erasmus King, from

from being coachman, became a kind of rival to the Doctor; for he also undertook to read lectures, and exhibits experiments in natural philosophy. But the seat of his Lyceum was at Lambeth Marsh; and his terms of admission were proportioned to the humble situation he had formerly been in.

THOMAS WOOD, LL.D. *prefixed to his "Institute of the Laws of England," 1724, fol. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Dr. Wood, rector of Hardwick in Buckinghamshire, is deservedly remembered for his "Institute of the Laws of England;" a work commended by the learned and revered Blackstone, his successor in that line, and a thorough judge of its merits. He also published an anonymous pamphlet, entituled "An Appendix to the Life "of Seth Ward," bishop of Salisbury. In it he very severely censures the innocent pleasantries of Dr. Walter Pope, particularly for the liberties he has taken with his cousin Anthony a Wood, the Oxford antiquary. But if people will be oddities, what law is there against laughing at them? It is with more justice, perhaps, that he blames Dr. Pope for dwelling too much upon minutiæ.

JOHN HUDSON, D.D. *fol. W. Sommans pinx. S. Gribelin sc. This print is generally inscribed* SIR WILLIAM DAWES, *the plate having been altered on Dr. Hudson's decease.*

This learned principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, so well known as the keeper of the Bodleian Library, was born in 1662, at Widehope in Cockermouth, Cumberland. Having received the rudiments of the learned languages from Mr Jerom.

Jerom Hechstetter, who lived near the place of his nativity, he was sent, at the age of 14, to Queen's College, Oxford, where his rapid progress in philosophy gained him the patronage of Radcliffe. The preferments he received were justly merited, as he had proved himself a judicious critic, and the learned editor of many valuable works. Dr. Hudson seemed to be a citizen of the world: for the learned of the British dominions, and those of every other polished nation, had a pride and pleasure in being his correspondents. He presented copies of all his works to these his numerous foreign friends, and they sent him their own in return; which was the means of greatly enriching the Bodleian Library with various philosophical works in different languages. Unfortunately, intense application to study, and too great abstemiousness, brought on a dropsy; and thus this valuable man was lost to the world, after an illness of a year and a half's continuance, November 27, 1719, at the age of 57. He was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, where the plainest inscription possible, points out the place where his remains lie. It was disgraceful to those who ought to have promoted him, that he so justly complained of having never received any ecclesiastical preferment. Dr. Hudson married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Harrison, Bart. alderman of, and a mercer in, Oxford, who united herself, after his death, with the Rev. and learned Anthony Hall. Margaret, their only child, having unguardedly corresponded with the Rev. John Goole, vicar of Eynsham, he threatened to sue her for half her fortune, under pretence of breach of promise of marriage; but the letters he published proving him silly, as well as base, he obtained nothing but the world's contempt. Miss Hudson afterwards gave her hand

hand to the Rev. John Boyce, rector of Saintbury, Gloucestershire, son of Sir John Boyce, mayor of Oxford. Dr. Hudson was a man highly and deservedly respected for his virtues, as well as his abilities. In person he was handsome, of a pleasing countenance and moderate stature; and originally of a good constitution. His print conveys a perfect idea of the former parts of this description.

GEORGE OLDHAM, B.D. *mez. J. Ellys pinx. Faber sc.*

I can find no clue to the history of this clergyman, nor why his portrait was engraved, unless he was the father of Nathaniel Oldham, Esq. who died at Ealing, Middlesex, in the year 1728. As Mr. Bromley says he was living in 1720, the print was, perhaps, one of the last engraved by Faber, who died in 1721.

THOMAS WOOLSTON, B.D. *in a lay habit, fol. B. Dandridge p. J. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Thomas Woolston was a native of Northampton; the son of a reputable tradesman; and born in 1669. He was sent from the grammar-school of that town to Sidney College, Cambridge, in 1685, where his conduct was exemplary, and his learning very considerable. By early habit he acquired great facility in writing; but, with an unsettled mind, and without controul, he brought upon himself great misfortunes, and has fatally injured his fame. His works caused a ferment throughout the kingdom at the time, and the more so, as he was in holy orders, and Fellow of a college. The freethinkers, however, cried him up; and the more he swerved

from revelation, the more exalted he was in their estimation. Being deprived of his fellowship, he found fraternal support from Mr. Woolston, his brother, an alderman of Northampton. Enthusiasm never has any limits: he, who had been the strenuous defender of the miracle relative to the Thundering Legion, ventured openly to attack Christianity in its vital parts; and endeavoured to discredit the literal accomplishment of the miracles of our Saviour, not so much by systematic argumentation, as by an exercise of wit, extremely offensive, and nearly, if not quite amounting to blasphemy in expression. Entreaty availed nothing; lenity was disregarded; and when tried for his conduct, though he praised Judge Raymond's conduct, he despised the decision of an unlearned jury: but a jury of honest men can well decide upon a public attack on Christianity. His asperity against the clergy was pointed, indecent, and unbecoming. The shocking productions of his pen were doomed to be burnt by the public executioner; and he was sentenced to be imprisoned one year, and pay a fine of 100*l*. There were many who execrated his writings, yet, thinking him rather an enthusiastical, than a wicked man, sent him money; and some, at the head of whom was Dr. Clarke, thought his sentence was contrary to the principles of toleration, and therefore endeavoured to befriend him in the palace. He had obtained the rules of the court of King's Bench prison, and he remained within them when the year expired, as he was unable to pay his fine. In this state of distress death came seasonably to his release, by the epidemic complaint that then prevailed: a violent cold, to which was added a total stoppage of his stomach. He died, January 27, 1732–3; and was buried in the

the cemetery of St. George, Southwark, January 30. He was always temperate and frugal; declaring, that if he possessed more than 60*l.* per annum he could not spend it. All his enjoyments seemed centered in writing whatever fancy influenced him, however contradictory, and however dangerous to the community. He who takes away the religion of his neighbour, deprives him of an inestimable blessing that no earthly gift can compensate. The crime is most flagitious: yet Woolston did not seem to think he had done wrong, and his death was composed; such as innocence, as heroic fortitude might envy. A very short time only before that event occurred, as he sat by the fire, he asked his nurse to assist him to lie down on his bed, which she did. He remained calm; and after saying, "This is a struggle "which all men must go through; which I bear "not only patiently, but with willingness;" and having himself closed his eyes and mouth, he departed quietly. During the whole of his illness he had behaved with the most decent cheerfulness; and there was not a stain upon his moral character in any respect. Such was this extraordinary man. His writings, above mentioned, were generally disapproved of, there being a coarseness and levity in them very unbecoming his profession and the subject*: and called forth answerers in abundance, most of whom, such was his confidence in his own abilities, and such his conviction of the rectitude of his opinions, he professed to disregard as unworthy of a reply; and the higher the rank of those who entered the lists with him, the less regard did he seem to pay

* ——— blasphemy displeases all the town;
And for defying scripture, law, and crown,
Woolston should pay his fine, and lose his gown.

to their arguments, or the opposition they made to him.

CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, A.M. *in his canonicals, pointing with the fore finger of the left hand to the Holy Bible, and with his right, to a bust of the Czar Peter the First, Van Diest p. J. Faber fec.* 1740,

The Rev. Christopher Clarke, M.A. of Marlingford Hall, Norfolk, was born at Norwich; educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; and ordained priest in Lambeth Chapel, February 27, 1697, by John, lord bishop of Norwich, in the presence of that renowned emperor Peter I. Czar of Muscovy. There were also present on that occasion, Thomas Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury; and Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Sarum. He was inducted to the rectory of Keston, in April, 1704; and to that of Hayes, June 10, 1714; both in the county of Kent; but he resigned the former, December 25, 1733. Besides which, he was made archdeacon of Norwich in 1721; a prebendary of Ely; chaplain to James, earl of Derby; a member of the incorporated society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts; and one of the governors of the new General Hospital at Bath. Mr. Clarke was handsome in person, and had a pleasing manner. He died at Marlingford Hall, May 19, 1742.

BENJAMIN NEWTON, M.A. *prefixed to his "Ser-" mons,"* 1736, *Robbins p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Mr. Bromley informs us this clergyman died in 1735; but I do not find his death recorded in the "Historical Register" for that year: nor do I know a single circumstance relative to him.

ANTHONY

G. Sander fecit Sculp.
BENJAMIN NEWTONUS.

ANTHONY BLACKWALL, M.A. *Bernigeroth sculp. 4to.*

ANTHONY BLACKWALL, M.A. *prefixed to his "Sacred "Classics," 1727, 8vo. Vertue sc.*

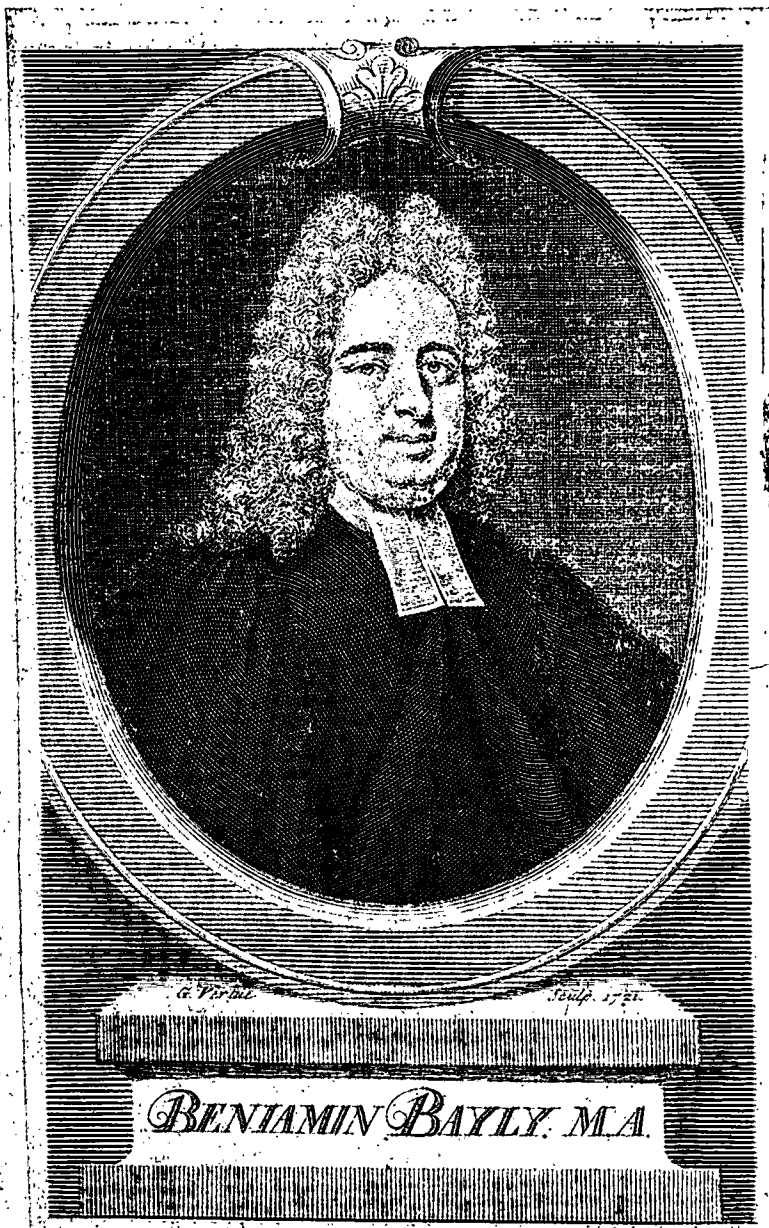
The learned Anthony Blackwall, a clergyman, was a schoolmaster at Derby, and afterwards of Market-Bosworth in Leicestershire, of which county he was a native, and published an "In- "troduction to the Classics," in 1718. He also wrote the "Sacred Classics," which were published by himself; a Latin edition of which was printed at Leipsic, 4to. 1736: before that is the print of him first above described. The intent of this latter work was to defend the sacred writers from the attacks of the free-thinkers, who averred, that the New Testament abounded in barbarous language, false Greek, and solecisms; on the contrary, he contended for the beauties of the language, and genuine elegance of the style of the inspired penmen. Happily, revelation does not depend upon the sublime and beautiful of expression. If the Old and New Testaments are to be weighed in the balance of criticism, in point of dignity and grandeur; or unadorned, yet striking simplicity; we know that Sir William Jones, one of the best judges in such a case, acknowledges they are unrivalled, however transcribers, by ignorance and haste, may have erred in these, as in other books handed down to us, through a series of time. It must be allowed, that Blackwall was well qualified for the task he undertook, by a critical knowledge of Greek and Latin; but, remotely situated from the intercourse of the learned, he wanted the graces of language himself. He had the merit of leading the way to biblical criticism; which may have added much to our knowledge, but,

like all other things, has its inconveniences. Sir Henry Atkins, Bart. gave him the valuable rectory of Clapham, Surry, which was the only parochial preferment he ever received; for the lectureship of All-Saints, Derby, could not be called such. It is singular how much custom reconciles us to situations: thus, he resigned Clapham, to return to Market Bosworth School, where he died April 8, 1730, equally respected for his abilities and social qualities. He published, in 1706, "Theognidis Megarensis Sententiæ morales, nova Latina Versione, Notis et Emendationibus, explanatæ et exornatæ; unà cum variis Lectionibus, &c.;" his "Introduction to the Classics," before mentioned, is a very useful book, and has been well received. In 1728, he was prevailed upon to print the grammar he had used with so much advantage in the education of youth; but, with a modesty peculiar almost to himself, he refused to put his name to it, lest he should thereby seem to prescribe his mode of teaching to others. Mr. John Blackwall, his son, an attorney, of Stoke in Leicestershire, died July 5, 1762, aged 56; whose daughter married Mr. William Cantrell, a bookseller at Derby.

THOMAS POCOCK, M.A. F.R.S. *mez. G. Hamilton p. J. Faber sc.* 1720.

The family of Pocock has been consigned with honour to posterity, being distinguished for learning, valour, and virtue. This clergyman, in imitation of his namesake, Dr. Edward Pocock, the eminent traveller, in the seventeenth century; and the investigating Dr Richard Pocock, F.A.S. bishop of Meath, and afterwards of Ossory; became a Fellow of the Royal Society, was chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, and died in 1744. He

was


G. Virtue
Sculp. 1742.
BENIAMIN BAYLY. M.A.

was father of the gallant admiral, Sir George Pocock, knight of the bath.

PETER FINCH, M.A. *Æt.* 87, 1750, *mez. Heins, ad vivum. The engraving of this head is of a larger size than was usually seen at that time.*

This divine was a minister at Norwich; and lived to an almost patriarchal age, dying in 1754, aged 92 years.

THOMAS ALLEN, *wh. length, prefixed to his "Practice of an holy Life,"* 8vo.

The Rev. Thomas Allen, rector of Kettering in Northamptonshire, author of the "Practice of a holy Life," was living in 1744; but I know no more of him.

BENJAMIN BAYLY, M.A. 8vo. *Vertue sc.* 1721. *This print is omitted in Lord Orford's Catalogue of Vertue's Works.*

The Rev. Benjamin Bayly was rector of St. James's at Bristol, to which living he was presented by the corporation, in 1697. He died in that city, April 25, 1720; and was buried in his own church, where there is a brass plate, with a Latin inscription to his memory. He was author of a volume of Lent Sermons, to which the above head is prefixed.

JOSHUA RICHARDSON, A.M. *oval frame, mez. N. Tucker p. Faber sc.*

The Rev. Joshua Richardson, a man of considerable eminence amongst the London clergy, was instituted rector of All-Hallows, London-Wall, March 19, 1683; and held that living for forty years. He was dean of Sion College in

1692; and president in 1700. When chaplain to Sir John Moore, the lord mayor, in 1682, he preached before his lordship, on the text taken from Proverbs xiv. verse 34, "Righteousness "exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any "people:" a most appropriate selection; and never was it wanted more than in that licentious period. It is probable, from comparing dates, he so well HANDLED the subject, that it procured him his rectory. This venerable divine died January 28, 1733, aged 86 years.

WILLIAM BROOME, *Æt.* 36, 1726, *Heins p.* 1725, *G. Vertue sc. prefixed to his "Poems,"* 8vo.

Dr. Broome was a native of Cheshire, and educated on the foundation at Eton, through the kindness of his friends, who were pleased with the early proofs he gave of genius and application. From thence he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where the same fostering care was extended to him: he also obtained a small exhibition. He was an excellent Grecian; and fortunately meeting with Pope at Madingley, Sir John Cotton's seat, near Cambridge, an acquaintance commenced. He is well known as the coadjutor of Pope, in his translation of "Homer's "Iliad," jointly, and of the "Odyssey" with Fenton. Broome was esteemed the best poet, if we may judge by the sums paid to each: as he received 500*l.* in money, and as many copies as were worth another hundred pounds; when Fenton had but 300*l.* Broome seems to have been gifted with rhyme, sufficient for a translator, but not for an original poet. In short, he could labour systematically in numbers: no very common qualification. Besides his pay from the hands of Pope, he obtained the vicarage of Eye in Suffolk; and

WILLIAM BROOME
Aetat XXXV
Dahl pinx. 1725
G. Vertue Sculp.

and dated his dedication of his poems to Lord Townshend, secretary of state, from Sturston, near that place: and he was also chaplain to Charles, Lord, afterwards Earl Cornwallis. He then obtained Pulham, Norfolk, in August, 1733; and Oakley Magna in Suffolk: the one the gift of the crown, the other an advowson belonging to Lord Cornwallis. His poems are now but little valued, and are, indeed, upon uninteresting subjects; though, as one of the partners under the firm of Pope and Co. he will long be remembered with honour. He died at Bath, November 16, 1745; and was buried by Dr. Gooch, bishop of Norwich, in the abbey church. Whilst at Sturston he married a lady of good fortune. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him April 23, 1728, when George II. visited the university of Cambridge. One of his poetical effusions is an ode, entituled "Melancholy," occasioned by the death of a beloved daughter, 1723, which is beneath criticism. It is not clear, however, that this was his own daughter. He left an only son, Charles Broome, who died of the small-pox in 1747, being then an under graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge. In person he was handsome, with very regular features; but with no striking cast of countenance, such as genius generally stamps indelibly. Broome was a respectable scholar, with no great extent of powers; but had discretion to act accordingly. He received his money as an underling, and gave himself no airs. Broome was the author of several translations from "Anacreon," printed in the early volumes of the "Gentleman's Magazine," under the signature of "Chester;" and in that miscellany for January, 1746, is a Latin elegy on his death, of which, in one of the subsequent numbers, there is also an English translation. All that in his professional

sional character he published were two sermons, one preached at the assizes in 1737.

JOHN LEWIS, A.M. *his own hair, prefixed to his "History of the Isle of Thanet," 1736, 4to. G. White sc. There are two impressions of this print: the first has the hair and drapery different from the second; and the ornament at the bottom is not scraped so light as in the second impression.*

The Rev. John Lewis was the son of a wine-cooper of Bristol, and born August 29, 1675, in in that city. From Winbourn School, Dorsetshire, he was admitted a scholar at Exeter College, Oxford. His first appointment after he had taken orders, was the curacy of St. John's, Wapping. But he staid there only one year; as his abilities and worth gained him the patronage of the first law and literary character in the kingdom, Lord Chancellor Somers, in 1699, who presented him the rectory of Acrise in, Kent. In 1705 he obtained the vicarage of Margate in the Isle of Thanet. He resigned Acrise in 1706, upon being collated by Archbishop Tenison to the rectory of Saltwood, in the same county, with the chapel of Hythe annexed; and in the same year, by that patron, he received the rectory of Eastbridge, where there is a church in ruins. In 1708 the primate gave him the vicarage of Minster in the Isle of Thanet, when he resigned Saltwood and Hythe. Archbishop Wake gave him, in 1719, the mastership of Eastbridge Hospital: all these his preferments were in the county of Kent, and show the value a chancellor and two metropolitans had for him. Indeed, he well deserved such patronage, as he was an exemplary divine, and an excellent historian and antiquary: as is proved by his "History of the Isle of Thanet, and the Abbey

"and

Hodges sculp.

Revd John Lewis A.M.

I. Highmore pinx.
Vertue sculp.
IOHANNES GALE M.A. & D.D.

" and Church of Feversham;" " Wickliffe's " Life," and that reformer's translation of the New Testament; an edition of the " Life and " Death of Sir Thomas Moore, by William Roper, Esq.;" Caxton's, and Bishop Pecock's Lives; " A Dissertation on the Use of Seals in this " Kingdom;" and several works on religious subjects, printed or left in manuscript. This eminent and amiable man died at Margate, where he was buried; as was his wife, the youngest daughter of Robert Knowles, Gent. of Herne in Kent, who died twenty-seven years before him, without issue. They are buried under a large black marble slab, with this inscription,

H. S. S.
Reliquiæ Mariæ Lewis, et Joannis, quondam
Vicarii hujus Ecclesiæ,
qui obiit 16 Jan. 1746,
Ætatis suæ 72;

which was ordered by himself, and exactly in the plain, concise style of antiquity. His modesty was conspicuous in this instance. Indeed, great merit requires no monument; and men whose literary works are respectable, least of all. It is to be lamented that he did not write more of topography, in which he greatly excelled.

JOHN GALE, M.A. *prefixed to his " Sermons,"* 8vo. *J. Highmore p. Vertue sc.*

As this minister is represented in a coat, without a gown, or any other clerical distinction except the band, we might have supposed he was not a member of the national church; but, in Lord Orford's list of Vertue's engravings, he is described, as John Gale, M.A. and V.P. Mr. Bromley

ley states his death to have occurred in 1721, aged 42.

ARCHIBALD COCKBURN, A.M. 1722? *octavo*, *G. Vr. Gucht sc.*

This clergyman was rector of the parishes of St. Mary Cayon and Christ's, Nicholas Town, in the island of St. Christopher's; and wrote a tract, consisting of seventy pages, entituled "A philo-"sophical Essay concerning the intermediate "State of the blessed Souls," 8vo. 1722, London, dedicated to the Hon. William Matthew, Esq. lieutenant-general of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, who requested the author to give his sentiments on that important subject. There are some observations that make it interesting. He examines, 1. Whether souls are distinguishable one from another? 2. Whether they are distributed into vaious orders and combinations; and if so, whether this is done according to regular gradation? 3. Whether there is a distinction of their functions; and whether their happiness consummates at the commencement, or is ever growing and accumulative? 4. Whether there are the signs and symbols of conception among the blessed, &c. 5. Whether good virtuous souls, upon their separation from the body, transmigrate into a subtiler corporeity, and are set into living frames of air and ether, as the vehicular hypothesis represents? And 6. whether there are grounds of assurance for believing, that some happy souls have been incorporated after mortality? and if there is certain evidence thereof, what sort of bodies did they assume when they returned to the world? and what was the end and design of their appearing to the living? The author is very metaphysical, especially under the fifth

Archibald Cockburn.

fifth head; and firmly believed in ghosts and apparitions. The style of the work is stiff and pedantic; but the author shows a pious mind throughout. We all wish to learn what is improper to be known. But patience, and we shall all be satisfied—perhaps see infinite orders of spiritual beings; and gradually rise in purity, in celestial rank and blessedness. As to ghosts, I who have been in many churches by myself, in the dark dread midnight, with only a feeble candle, could never yet get a glimpse of one, though I have had infinite curiosity to know not only what is transacting above, but what has happened below; and have frequently thought I should like to have some intelligent beings of each century return to answer the questions I should put to them. These have been my thoughts as I have been writing on a tomb at twelve o'clock at night, by myself. I feared nothing, nor saw any thing. Rogues, thieves, pickpockets, and banditti of every description, I have feared, but never the silent dead, nor their living spirits.

TOBIAS LANGDON, *in a black wig, holding music, mez. N. Tucker p. Faber sc.*

The Rev. Tobias Langdon, priest vicar of the cathedral church of St. Peter's, Exeter, wrote some tracts on music, which are now forgotten; nor doth the indefatigable Hawkins even notice him.

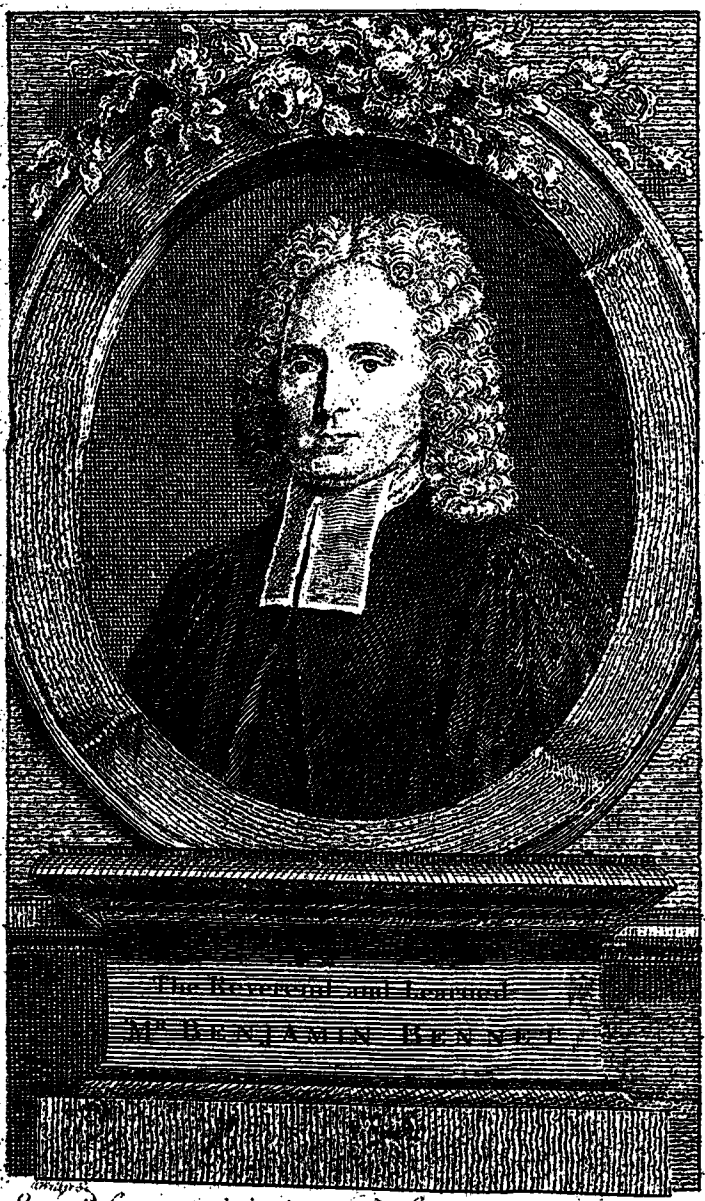
THOMAS NEWCOMB, Chaplain to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, and formerly Rector of Stopham, *prefixed to his "Poem on the Last Judgment," 1723, fol. mez. H. Hawkins p. J. Faber sc.* 1723.

This

This gentleman was born in Herefordshire, and is said to have been maternally descended from the famous poet, Spenser. He had his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He was preferred in Sussex, by his patron, the Duke of Richmond; and is the author of several poems, both in English and Latin, besides that above mentioned, which is by far the most considerable of them, and which was probably the last he published. In his "Bibliotheca, a satirical Poem, occasioned by the "Sight of a modern Library," are some smart lines; and his Latin version of John Philips's Ode to Mr. St. John, is a classical performance, and that for which, at this day, he is, perhaps, best known.

WILLIAM HENDLEY, *prefixed to his "Trial," S. Nichols, ad vivum.*

The Rev. William Hendley was probably a native of Kent, in which county a very respectable family, seated at Otham, descended from Sir Walter Hendley, lately became extinct; and another branch resided, I believe, at Cranbrook, who were wealthy clothiers. This clergyman preached a charity sermon at Chislehurst, in 1718, which was published in that year, and gave so much offence to government, that he was tried at the assizes held at Rochester, July 15, 1719, and convicted, as being "evilly and seditiously "disposed." This trial was afterwards published under the title of "Charity still a Christian vir-"tue." The year 1718 was memorable for the severity of the ministry, and the parliament, through them, in punishing the authors of obnoxious publications. In the preceding December a complaint was made in the House of Commons



Engraved from an Original picture in the possession of his son Thomas

mons of two printed pamphlets, entituled "The "Exeter Mercury, or Weekly Intelligence," from Tuesday, November 25, to Friday, November 18, 1718, printed and sold by George Bishop; and "The Protestant Mercury, or the Exeter Post "Boy," Friday, November 28, printed by Joseph Bliss, in 1718: for contempt of the House both Bishop and Bliss were ordered to attend, and were taken into the custody of a sergeant at arms. Another complaint was made against Andrew Brice, the publisher and printer of the pamphlet called the "Post Master, or the London Mercury," for Friday, November 28, 1718, at Exeter, where, I believe, they all three lived. Bishop, making his submission, was discharged, as, I believe, the others also were.

SAMUEL HARRIS, 8vo. *no name of the artist, scarce.*

Bromley arranges this clergyman (of whom I know nothing) between the years 1711 and 1719.

BENJAMIN BENNET, *J. Pine sc. prefixed to his "Christian Oratory,"* 1725, 8vo.
BENJAMIN BENNET, *Walker sc.*

I know no more of the author of the "Christian Orator," than that Mr. Bromley calls him a presbyter.

HENRY SHUTE, M.A. 8vo. *mez. J. Faber sc.* 1713.

This clergyman was lecturer of St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel, London, twenty-four years, and had been chaplain to the army, in the reign of William III.; and upwards of twenty years treasurer to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

Knowledge. Enfeebled by age, he resigned his lectureship a short time before his death, which happened November 3, 1722.

AN EPISCOPAL SCOTCH MINISTER.

GEORGE KEITH, Minister of the Gospel, *wooden cut, in the title to his "Guide, or the Christian Path-way to everlasting Life,"* 1700, 8vo.

This disgrace to the clerical character was, at one time, the most active of the marrying parsons in the fleet. Driven from Scotland for his attachment to episcopacy, he settled in London; and, to procure a maintenance, commenced the same TRADE since so successfully carried on by the BLACKSMITH of Gretna Green. Few persons have so much injured the public morals, or so much distressed families, as this unworthy man, and his brethren, the priests of Hymen; who even had their setters to ask people passing, whether they wanted a clergyman to marry them: and the ceremony was frequently still further profaned by the intoxication of the priest and the parties. Keith and his journeymen, it was said, in one morning, during the Whitsun holidays, at May Fair Chapel, locked together a greater number of couples than had been married at any ten churches within the bills of mortality. He had transferred his practice to this place, and continued to officiate there for many years, till he was again obliged to take refuge in the fleet. At length the Bishop of London, taking cognizance of the abuse, excommunicated him, and the sentence was repeated in May Fair Chapel.

The "Adventurer," speaking of signs, observes, that the HAND and PEN properly belonged to the schoolmasters, "though the very reve-

"rend,

" rend, and right worthy order of my neighbours, " the Fleet parsons, have assumed it to them- " selves, as a mark of marriages performed with- " out IMPOSITION." If the marriage act has been of some inconvenience, it has prevented much misery to the young, the thoughtless, and the inexperienced. Keith survived till 1735, when he had attained his 89th year.

AN IRISH CLERGYMAN.

JONATHAN SMEDLEY, A.M. *mez. R. Pellow p. Faber sc.* 1723.

Jonathan Smedley, rector of Rincurrane and dean of Killala, was a small wit, who ventured out of his depth; and published an 8vo. pamphlet in 1718, entituled " A rational and historical Ac- " count of the Principles which gave Birth to " the late Rebellion, and of the present Contro- " versies among the Clergy;" and said in the preface, " I own myself among the number of " those who conceive, that the idea of danger " from that side (the Dissenters) to be entirely " *artful* and *false*, it being morally impossible " that presbytery in the church, and a common- " wealth in the state, should be established in " England." Smedley's memory was short in this instance, or he might have turned to the Usurpation, and seen that such things were. He takes great pains, in this work, to vindicate that immaculate *stateswoman*, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Pope writes thus to Dr. Sheridan: " I " shall use my warmest endeavours to serve Dr. " Whalley. Besides his own merit, the demerit of " his antagonist goes into the scale; and the dean " tells me he is a coadjutant of that fool, Smed- " ley. You may have seen, but you cannot have " read, what he has lately published against our

" friend and me. The only pleasure a bad writer " can give, he has given me; that of being abused " with my friends." This, I suppose, relates to a publication of Smedley, called " Gulliveriana," a half-witted, scandalous miscellany, very reflecting on Swift, Pope, and others.

NONJURING CLERGYMEN.

JOHN EVANS, D.D. *oval, T. (Thomas Trotter,) sc. from an original painting in the Dissenters' Library, Redcross-street,* 1785.

Dr. Evans, born in Flintshire, 1680, was the author of " Discourses on the Christian Temper;" and died, according to Bromley, in 1730, aged 51: but that gentleman is mistaken, as his death was caused by a dropsy, in 1732, aged 52. Dr. Evans received his education in a dissenting seminary, and was a preacher among them: first in Shropshire; then with Dr. Williams, whom he succeeded as pastor to the congregation in Petty France, Westminster, where he performed his duty with great reputation. Some of his many occasional sermons have been published; but the thirty-eight on the " Christian Temper" are esteemed the best, and have been deservedly admired by all pious Christians of every denomination.

THOMAS BRETT, S.T.D. *mez. Fountaine pinx: M'Ardell sc.*

The Rev. Dr. Brett was the son of Thomas Brett, Gent. by Letitia, daughter of John Boys, Esq. the republican member of parliament, who died in 1678, and was buried at Betshanger, Kent. The Bretts and the Boys' were friends and relations; as Thomas Brett had been rector of Betshanger from 1662 till his death in 1680, and curate

rate of Sutton. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Boys, A.M. son of the above John Boys, Esq. after whose death, in 1702, the Rev. Dr. Brett was presented, in April 1703: and he also held the rectory of Rucking in Kent. But refusing to take the oaths to George I. he was deprived of both his parishes in 1716: though, as he possessed a private fortune, his deprivation did not materially injure him; for Edward Grotius Boys, Esq. his maternal uncle, devised to him, by his will, the manor and estate of Betshanger, which he alienated, in 1713, to Captain, afterwards Admiral Salmon Morrice. The living of Betshanger is of trivial value; but that of Rucking is a valuable rectory. It does not appear whither Dr. Brett went to reside, nor when he died. His relations, the Boys', are buried at Betshanger; but, amongst the many monuments and other sepulchral memorials for them, there is no notice taken of him: perhaps he retired to Canterbury.

WALTER HARTE, M.A. *Æt.* 39, *4to. Zelman p.* 1685, *Hibbart sc.* 1767.

WALTER HARTE, M.A *inscribed "* MACARIUS," *12mo. Hibbart sc. a small head-piece, in "the Amaranth."*

The Rev. Walter Harte was a Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford; prebendary of Wells; canon of Bristol; and vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, Somersetshire. Refusing to take the oaths at the Revolution, he lost all his preferments*; when retiring to Kentbury, Berks, he remained there till his death, February 10, 1736,

* It is a remarkable circumstance, and ought to be perpetuated, as conferring equal honour on all the parties, that the three successors of Bishop Ken, (the great friend of the elder Mr. Harte,) Kidder, Hooper, and Wynn, all contrived that he should receive the benefits from his prebend of Wells so long as he lived.

at the great age of 95. Harte was regarded as a principal pillar of the nonjuring cause. His son, of both his names, was author of a collection of poems, with many curious emblematical engravings, called "The Amaranth," printed in 1767, in an octavo volume. He was a canon of Windsor; and better known for his "History of the "Life of Gustavus Adolphus;" a work very valuable for the variety and authenticity of the materials which are there collected, but which much disappointed the expectation of the public, in respect of the style and manner in which it is written. But the learning and amiable qualities of Mr. Harte, added to his filial piety, give *the man* a high place in the estimation of those, whose judgments may dispose them to think more lightly of the *author*.

NATHANIEL SPINCKES, M.A. *prefixed to his "Devotions,"* 12*mo. Vr. Gucht sc.*

NATHANIEL SPINCKES, *prefixed to his "Sick Man "visited,"* 1734, 8*vo. J. Woolaston p. G. Vertue sc.*

This truly good man, the son of the Rev. Edward Spinckes, rector of Castor, Northamptonshire, was born there in 1653, or the beginning of 1654. The father came from New England with Dr. Patrick, afterwards bishop of Ely; and his mother was Martha, eldest daughter of Thomas Elmes, of Lilford in the county of Huntingdon, Esq. The son of a Puritanical parent, Nathaniel became a strict nonjuror. The family were affluent; and Mr. Spinckes was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. Though under no restraint from a father, who died soon after his going to the university, yet he behaved with exemplary prudence, and made a very considerable progress in the languages and biblical learning.

The Revd. Mr. SPINCKES.

This very Eminent Divine was Venerable of Aspect, Orthodox in Faith; his Adversaries being Judges. He Had uncommon Learning and Superior Judgment. His Patience was great, his Self denial greater, his Charity still greater. His Temper Sweet and unmoveable beyond comparison. His exemplary Life was concluded with an happy Death July 28. 1727. in his 74 Year.

J. Wollaston pinx. — *G. Vertue Sculp.*

ing. After being chaplain to Sir Richard Edgecombe, he went to Petersham, near Richmond, Surry; and was subsequently appointed chaplain to the Duke of Lauderdale, when an acquaintance commenced with his brother chaplain, Dr. Hicks, celebrated for his learning and his zealous attachment to the Stuart line, which gave so decided a turn to his mind, as occasioned his refusing to take the oaths to the new king and queen. He had, previous to that event, been curate of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London; and was presented, in September, 1685, to the rectory of Peaking cum Glunton in Northamptonshire; and July 21, installed a prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral; September 24, inducted to the rectory of St. Martin's in that city; and on the 27th, in the same year, 1687, he was licenced to preach at Stratford subter Castrum, or Miden Castle, in Wilts, with a stipend of 80*l.* per annum out of the rectory. Though the misguided James lost his crown, Mr. Spinckes still acknowledged him as his sovereign, and was deprived, in consequence, of all his preferments. He often experienced most trying pecuniary distresses, yet he did not refuse the titular mitre from Dr. Hicks, the nonjuring suffragan of Thetford. Happy would it have been for the interests of any diocese, had he been legally appointed to it. He died July 28, 1727; and was buried on the north side of the cemetery of St. Paul's Church, London: leaving a family by Dorothy, daughter of William Rutland, of London, "a sensible, obliging, in-"dustrious woman." Mr. Nelson was the particular friend of Mr. Spinckes, who was a proficient in the Greek, Saxon, and French languages, and had made some progress in the oriental. His works are numerous, of which the "Sick Man "visited" is in great reputation. After his death

the following character was given of him, and it was extremely just:—"He was low of stature, "venerable of aspect, and exalted in character. "He had no wealth, few enemies, many friends. "He was orthodox in his faith: his enemies be- "ing judges. He had uncommon learning and "superior judgment; and his exemplary life was "concluded with a happy death. His patience was "great; his self-denial greater; his charity still "greater: though his temper seemed his cardi- "nal virtue, (a happy conjunction of constitu- "tion and grace,) having never been observed "to fail him in a stage of nine and thirty years."

RALPH TAYLOR, S.T.P. *la. fol. J. Verelst p. Vertue sc.* 1723.

This nonjuring divine was of very respectable descent in Worcestershire: Francis Taylor, Esq. Fellow of University College; and William Taylor, Esq. counsellor at law, who represented Evesham in parliament, in 1734; were his nephews. Dr. Taylor was rector of Stoke Severn, near Worcester; but thinking he ought not to take the oaths to George I. and being much attached to the exiled Stuarts, he left England, and became chaplain to the Protestants at the court of St. Germain's. He died, December 26, 1722, highly esteemed by persons of his own political sentiments; and it is much to be lamented, that he deprived his country of his talents: thus injuring his own interest and that of his family, as he left children. There was a portrait of him at Mr. Taylor's, of Evesham.

GEORGE

EDWARDUS GEORGIUS BROWN Armiger
E. Wright del.
G. Vertue Sculp.

GEORGE BROWN, M.A. *prefixed to his "Arithmetica Infinita,"* 1718, 8vo. *E. Wright p. Vertue sculp.*

The Rev. George Brown wrote a work, entituled "Arithmetica Infinita; or accurate Accountant's best Companion," which was *engraved throughout,* and published in 1717–18. Dissatisfied with the accession of the present royal family, he lived a nonjuror, and died such, February 19, 1730, when he had completed his 80th year.

RICHARD WELTON, S.T.P. *fol. with an account of his preferments, in Latin; also a Greek motto.*

RICHARD WELTON, S.T.P. *prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1724, 8vo.

Dr. Welton was rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, London; and held, besides, the vicarage of Eastham, Essex. Firmly attached to the exiled royal family, he rendered himself very obnoxious by his violence against the new government. It was by his procurement, as has been already noticed, that Dr. White Kennet was pourtrayed as Judas Iscariot, in a picture of the Last Supper, placed over the communion-table, in Whitechapel Church, which was ordered to be removed; yet Dr. Welton would not desist from his attempts in favour of the son of James II. At length the vengeance of government was directed against him, by ejecting him from his churches for not taking the oaths; and he was under the necessity of flying to Portugal for protection, where he probably had some connexion: but, previous to his leaving the kingdom he had for some time preached in a nonjuring conventicle. At Whitechapel he was succeeded by Dr. Shippen, princi-

pal of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, brother to the well-known tory member of the House of Commons. His successor at Eastham was the Rev. Henry Topping. Dr. Welton died at Lisbon, in August, 1726. This unquiet man possessed some abilities; and published a volume of sermons, besides several single ones: and translated "The "Sufferings of the Son of God," written originally in Portuguese, by Father Thomas, but translated into French, and by him into English, in 1720, 2 vols. 8vo. I suspect too that he wrote several anonymous political tracts, against the succession of the present royal family, by whom we have been so happily governed almost a century.

ROBERT ORME, M.A. "Priest of the Church of "England," *oval, rare, 4to. mez.*

January 14, 1733, died "Mr. Robert Orme, a "very ancient nonjuring clergyman." His mistaken zeal led him into some difficulties in this reign; but he possessed the confidence of those of his own persuasion to a great degree. He was one of the clergymen who was much about James Shephard*, a lad of eighteen, who suffered for high treason; and was very earnest in keeping up his spirits and resolution to the last, in which he succeeded; and prevailed over every friendly intimation that was given by government to save the young enthusiast from his fate.

LAURENCE HOWELL, M.A. *fol. Fellows p. This plate was altered from* ROBERT NEWTON, *D.D.*

This imprudent and unfortunate man resided in Bullhead-court, Jewin-street, London, where he wrote a pamphlet, of which a thousand copies

* See Class XII. in this reign.

were

were printed, and found in his house, aspersing George I. as a usurper; and condemning all that had been done in the church, subsequent to Archbishop Sancroft's deprivation, as illegal and uncanonical. For this offence he was tried at the Old Bailey, before the Lord Mayor, Mr. Justice Powys, and Mr. Justice Dormer; and the facts were fully proved. As this work aimed at the vitals of the government, both civil and ecclesiastical, he was convicted, and received this severe sentence: to pay a fine of 500*l.* to the king; to remain in prison for three years; to find four sureties of 500*l.* each; and to be bound himself in 1000*l.* for his good behaviour during life; to be twice whipped; and to be degraded, and stripped of his gown by the hands of the public executioner. Undismayed, he indignantly enquired, "Who "will whip a clergyman?" The court answered, "We pay no deference to your cloth, because "you are a disgrace to it, and have no right to "wear it: besides, we do not look upon you as "a clergyman, in that you have produced no "proof of your ordination, but from Dr. Hicks, "under the denomination of the Bishop of Thet-"ford; which is illegal, and not according to "the constitution of this kingdom, which has no "such bishop." Determinedly continuing his contempt, the court ordered the hangman, who was present, to tear off his gown, as he stood at the bar, which he immediately did. The letters of priest orders from Dr. Hicks, were exhibited, which had been found with his papers, as was the form of absolution and reception of converts used by the nonjurors. The *episcopal seal* of the nonjuring bishop was a shepherd with a sheep upon his shoulders. Mr. Howell had the most afflictive part of his sentence remitted by the lenity of a government he had disowned: for he died

died in Newgate, July 19, 1720. The nonjurors and Jacobites were, at this time, extremely daring and troublesome; it was necessary, therefore, that some severity should be used, in order to check their progress, and counteract the effects their violence might otherwise have on the body of the people.

——— HAWES, *mez. M. Dahl p.* 1718, *J. Simon sc.* 1719.

Bromley places this gentleman amongst the clergy, and terms him a nonjuror, I can discover no traces of his life.

NONCONFORMISTS.

EDMUND CALAMY, *in the "Nonconformist's "Memorial," J. Richardson p. J. Caldwall sc.* 1708.

EDMUND CALAMY, *oval, 4to. mez, Faber sc.*

EDMUND CALAMY, *before his "Sermons,"* 1722, *8vo. Vertue sc.*

EDMUND CALAMY, *gown and band, mez. Richardson p. G. White sc.*

Dr. Calamy was the son and grandson of ejected ministers, of the same baptismal name, for nonconformity, and born in 1662. His grandfather was a man of great abilities. This gentleman proved himself worthy of his descent by his conduct, in refusing a professor's chair at Edinburgh, that he might have leisure to study the controversy between conformity and nonconformity: of course he decided in favour of the latter, in which his family had lived, and in which he had been bred. He had great influence amongst the dissenters; and was so very dear to the

the kirk of Scotland, that they conferred upon him that which may be termed a Doctor's degree, tripled, as it was given him by Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. He was in London, April 5, 1671; and died at his house in Old Palace-yard, June 3, 1732, highly beloved by the Protestant dissenters of the different denominations, who regarded him, in some measure, as their champion; and also by many members of the national church, who personally knew, and greatly respected him. Dr. Hoadley had some controversies with him, which they both too much loved. His continuation of Baxter's Life, and his account of the Lives of the ejected Nonconformists, are held in most estimation of all his works, and are very useful: the latter would be much more so, if it was purged from the many errors it contains. Though but few persons are omitted, many are introduced who never were ejected, or had preferment to lose; and some of these unbeneficed preachers are mentioned in various parishes, as ejected from them. This is the case in my own, and in many others around me. The "gifted," at that time, had licence to give the word of exhortation where they pleased; a kind of routine of preaching. I suppose they had a remuneration from the parochial clergy, in whose churches they preached, and who had been of the "old establishment," and were suspected of favouring it secretly. The event showed it was so; for they conformed at the Restoration.

ROBERT BRAGGE, *sitting, gown, velvet cap, mez. Ipse p. Faber sc.* 1738.

Mr. Bromley calls this dissenting minister a Doctor of Divinity; but the "Gentleman's Magazine," in recording his death, mentions him only

only as Mr. Bragge. It does not appear what degree he really had. He died February 13, 1738.

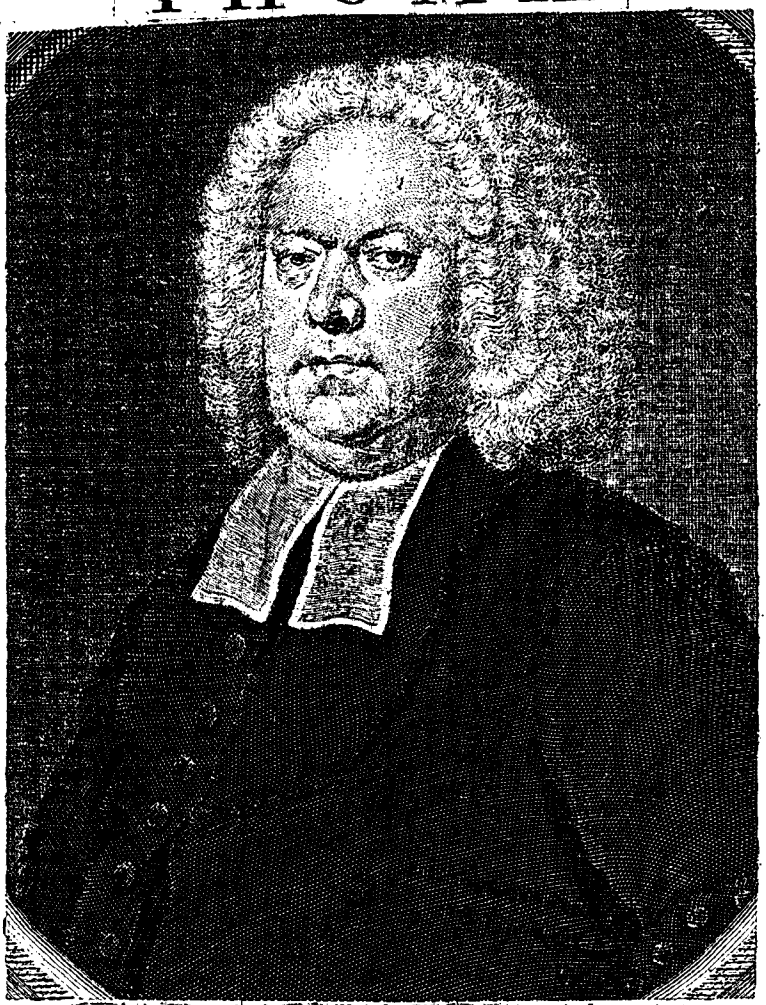
THOMAS RIDGLEY, S.T.P. *in a coat, prefixed to his "Body of Divinity," fol. B. Dandridge pinx. J. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Dr. Ridgley was an independent minister, and tutor in divinity to an academy in London of his own communion; and died in 1734. His "Body "of Divinity" was published in two volumes folio.

SAMUEL BOURN, *Æt. 72, prefixed to his "Ser-"mons," 1722, 8vo. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

This nonconformist minister was born at Derby; entered at Emanuel College, Cambridge; and became chaplain to the Hatton family. After having the care of a dissenting congregation at Calne, Wilts, for sixteen years, upon his uncle, John Siddon's death, he removed from thence to Bolton in Lancashire; and died in 1719, aged 72. He left a son, Samuel Bourn, born at Calne, in 1689, who resided at Timley, near Wigan, Lancashire; but for the last twenty years of his life, at Birmingham and Coseley. He was seized with a palsy in his pulpit, at the latter place, March 17, 1754, and died in a few days after, highly respected for his virtues and endowments. His writings are numerous: consisting of sermons, devotions, catechisms, and polemical and miscellaneous pieces. His "Young Christian's Prayer Book" was republished at Dublin, with a recommendatory preface, by Dr. Leland; and his "Christian "Family Prayer Book" was recommended in the same way, by Dr. Watts: nothing could be more honourable to Mr. Bourn, who appears to have had

THOMÆ



RIDGLEY

had the same sentiments with Dr. Samuel Clarke, respecting the Trinity.

HENRY GROVE, *prefixed to his "Tracts," 8vo. J. Woolaston p. Vertue sc.* 1710.

Mr. Grove resided at Taunton, where there are many opulent dissenters. He died in 1738, aged 54.

One naturally expects, upon looking into a history professedly *local,* to find some kind of memorial of eminent persons, who have either been natives of it, or made it their place of abode at one period or other of their lives; with this hope, recourse was had to a late history of the town of Taunton, for an account of the pious and ingenious writer above mentioned: but, to our great disappointment, nothing of the kind was to be found there, his name not even once occurring through the book; which, in the part already published, is confined entirely to what relates directly and immediately to the town itself. Two ministers of this name, in the neighbouring counties of Devon and Somerset, were sufferers by the Bartholomew Act, to whom, it is probable, Mr. Henry Grove was nearly related. Of his early life, and where he discharged the duties of his profession, we are not able to furnish an account: but, of his zeal and ability in that exercise, his many religious publications afford an abundant proof. In his more general literary character it will be sufficient for his fame to have it told, that he had the honour of being a writer in the *Spectator,* when it first came out. To the eighth volume of that admirable exemplar of our national character and manners, he contributed four papers, Numbers 588, 601, 626, (on Novelty, much commended by Dr. Johnson, who was not apt

apt to be over partial to sectarists,) and 635. These, with some other miscellanies by the same author, both prose and verse, were collected into a small volume, and published in 1739. His other works, consisting of sermons and moral essays, were printed by subscription, in 3 vols. 8vo. about the same time.

SAMUEL POMFRET, *Æt.* 70, 1721, *prefixed to his "Funeral Sermon,"* 12*mo. J. Drapentier sc.*

SAMUEL POMFRET, *Æt.* 55, 1707, *4to. mez. Faber, ad vivum.*

SAMUEL POMFRET, *4to. mez. P. Pelham sc.*

SAMUEL POMFRET, *prefixed to his "Directory for Youth,"* 1722, *mez. Taylor exc.*

SAMUEL POMFRET, Minister of the Gospel, obijt Jan. 11, 1721, in his 71st year of his age, *large 4to. mez. no name of either painter or engraver.*

SAMUEL POMFRET, *four verses, 8vo. mez. sold by Sam. Lynne.*

This well-known nonconformist preached at a meeting-house in Gravel-lane, and was well esteemed as a minister. He wrote a "Directory "for Youth," calculated to caution them against the improprieties of that time of life. For, though it had pleased God to bless him with an advantage above thousands, in a religious education, and with restraining grace to preserve him against open profaneness, yet the wanton days of his youth cost him twenty years of sincere repentance, "in sighs and groans unutterable." "Oh "the times not to be numbered," said he, "that "I wished I had been sick in bed, rather than "sinning against so good a God. *The remote "parts of the world* that I have been in; the roads "I have journeyed in; the fields I have watched "in; the houses I have lived in; and the beds I "have

H. Burgh delin.
E. Scalp.
Thomas Bradbury.

" have lain in; can witness to my tears and sor-
" row, while I have recognized my vanities and
" folly." This is the language of a pious and good mind tinctured with melancholy. Indiscretions could not deserve so severe a self-censure, as he asserts he was without open profaneness. We may suppose, by *the remote parts* of the world, that he had been in North America. He died January 11, 1721–2. Under the last print are the following lines:

" This pious man his Saviour's footsteps trod,
" And was unwearied in his doing good.
" With energy, like Paul himself, he taught;
" And, in his alms was bounteous to a fault."

THOMAS BRADBURY, *own hair, 4to. H. Burgh &c. ad vivum.*

Mr. Bradbury was a dissenting minister, whose meeting-house, in New-street, Shoe-lane, was lawlessly destroyed by Sacheverel's mob. He preached many years in New-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he was succeeded by Mr. Winter, whose brother, an agent to a regiment, one of his daughters married. Mr. Bradbury wrote a number of sermons, and other tracts, too numerous to mention; and was a man of eminent abilities, of real piety, and without bigotry. Mr. Granger saw a friendly letter from Archbishop Wake to him, which was part of a correspondence between the metropolitan of all England, and the patriarch of the dissenters of the same kingdom. He was rich, and gave his daughter, Mrs. Winter, 6000*l.*; and to his other children as liberally. His sermons were tedious to an extreme: eight of which, were on justification by the imputed righteousness of Christ; and sixty-one

sixty-one on the mystery of godliness: but in private he was the social, pleasant companion, and more famed for his mirth, than long harangues. He had a very strong voice, could sing excellently well; and was supposed to sing "The "roast beef of England" better than any other man. He died September 9, 1759, aged 86. Such was "brave old Tom Bradbury, a good preacher "and a facetious companion." It is not the cheerful man that disturbs the state, nor often the rich; but the sour, disappointed, needy man. Bradbury was happy in his temper, rich in the gifts of fortune, and possessed the esteem of a wide circle of friends. A perfect toleration would be an act of prudence as well as humanity; and while the establishment is not invaded, it will always be advantageous; for,

Conscience is a thing, we know,
Like to a mastiff dog,
Which, if ty'd up, so fierce will grow,
He'll bite his very clog.

Anon. State Poems, 558.

JOHN NESBITT, *4to. mez. J. Faber sc.* 1709.
JOHN NESBITT, *Æt.* 61, 1721, *mez. J. Woolaston p. G. White sc.*

This nonconformist minister was a very respectable and highly esteemed man. He was a native of Northumberland, but probably descended from the Scotch family of the same name, and had been a student at Edinburgh. Settling in London, he long preached to a congregation there; and died in November, 1727, aged 67, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. He wrote "Marks "of Cadency," 1702, 8vo. and a Funeral Sermon on the Death of Mr. Thomas Gauge, January 8, 1700;

The Reverend Mr.
MATTHEW CLARKE

J. Pine sculp.

1700; and probably some other tracts. He was father of Mr. Nesbitt, the famous *man-midwife*.

MATTHEW CLARKE, *Pine sc. prefixed to his "Sermons and Life,"* 1727, 8vo.
MATTHEW CLARKE, *mez. G. White sc.*

This nonconformist minister was the son of the Rev. Matthew Clarke, ejected from the living of Narborough in Leicestershire, and eminent for his skill in oriental languages, who died in 1708. Matthew Clarke, jun. preached to a considerable congregation of Prostestant dissenters in Miles's-lane, Canon-street, London; was a man of some abilities; published several sermons; and died in 1726. It was the custom very generally at that time to preach and print funeral sermons for the deceased nonconformist ministers. He preached one for the Rev. Mr. Jeremiah Smith; and the Rev. Daniel Neale preached one for him, which was published, with several of the deceased's sermons on various occasions, some of them never before given to the public, in one volume, 8vo. 1727.

THOMAS EMLYN, *prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1741, 8vo. *J. Highmore p. J. Vr. Gucht sc.*

This well-known Unitarian was a native of Stamford in Lincolnshire, and born of a substantial and reputable family, May 27, 1663; and educated amongst the nonconformists, at an academy in Leicestershire, till sent to Emanuel College, Cambridge, which he soon left to return to the academy; and became a preacher at Mr. Doolittle's meeting-house in London. He afterwards went to Ireland, and appears to have been constantly varying between the established church

and the dissenters. Ignorant what to believe, or reject, he would rather have preached unitarianism, than professed it, till it was demanded of him to avow his real sentiments, when persecution called him to be an apostle to the sect he chose to head. The conduct of his enemies was certainly reprehensible: the civil magistrate may confine the body, but cannot constrain the mind. He wrote "A Vindication of the Worship of the "Lord Jesus Christ, on Unitarian Principles," which work produced much polemical altercation. It is probable, had not the disturbances in Ireland commenced, and his patroness, the Countess Dowager of Donegal, been enabled to have given him good preferment, when he leaned more than half way to the church, he would never have been the Unitarian martyr. Mr. Emlyn died July 30, 1743, in his 79th year, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. With his memoirs are published his other works. Of his abilities there can be no doubt. He married the widow of Richard Cromleholme Bury, Esq. in 1691. This lady died October 13, 1701; by whom he had issue, Solomon, an eminent counsellor, who published Lord Chief Justice Hale's History of the Pleas of the Crown, in 1736, in 2 vols. folio, and died in 1756; who left issue, Thomas Emlyn, Esq. F.R.S. barrister at law, and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

JOSEPH HUSSEY, *mez. J. Faber sc.* 1722.

I know nothing of this nonconformist preacher.

THOMAS ADAMS, *an etching, R. E. Pine p. W. Humphreys sc.*

THOMAS

The Rev.d M.r Adam's

THOMAS ADAMS, 8vo. *M. Jenkin p. T. Kitchin sc.*

I have been unsuccessful in my endeavours to discover the particulars of this gentleman's life.

JOHN STEVEN, 8vo. *M. Jenkin p. T. Kitchin sc.*

This person appears to have been a dissenting minister, but of what denomination is uncertain; neither is there any one circumstance that I can find to identify even the place of his residence, or the time of his death.

EDWARD WALLIN, 8vo. *J. Mynde sc.*

This nonconformist minister, according to Bromley, died in 1733, aged 55.

IRISH NONCONFORMIST.

JOHN ABERNETHY, M.A. *oval frame, mez. J. Latham p. Faber sc.*

JOHN ABERNETHY, M.A. *mez. J. Latham pinxit, J. Brooks sc.* 1741.

Mr. Abernethy was a native of Ireland, and born October 19, 1680. He became, in imitation of his father, a dissenting minister, though he wished to have studied physic in preference to divinity. The commencement of his life was marked by great calamities, in the loss of his father, and the miseries of Ireland, from which he was driven with a relation, who kindly brought him to London; while his mother, and her other children, fled to Londonderry, where they all perished. Young Abernethy received his education at Edinburgh; and Antrim witnessed his pious

labours, till polemical dissention expelled him thence, because he opposed the Westminster Confession in behalf of the Bangorian System, and on that account he headed the Belfast Society. Leaving the rigid Calvinists, he settled in Dublin, where he preached to a congregation of his own way of thinking; but his death, in December, 1740, soon followed. Two volumes of his sermons were published in 8vo. 1748; and he was certainly a liberal, an able, and a pious man.

MINISTERS OF THE FRENCH CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

MICHAEL MALARD, 8vo. *D. Lockley sc.*

MICHAEL MALARD, *larger, four French lines "Livre "tant Enviè Enemi du Mensonge, &c. &c." prefixed to his "French and Protestant Companion,"* 1719.

The Rev. Michael Malard, a French Protestant refugee, was tutor for that language to the princesses, daughters of George II.: he was author of "The true French Grammar," compiled particularly for their use, and dedicated to the king, their grandfather. Mons. Malard wrote also, "The "French and Protestant Companion; or a Jour-"ney into Europe, Asia, and Africa," with copperplates, satirical on the doctrines of the Church of Rome, of which he was a decided opponent. This book consists of familiar dialogues in French and English, and seems intended as a continuation of his grammar above mentioned. It is a thick 12mo. printed at London in 1719, and now seldom to be met with; as, besides being a sort of schoolbook, in which service numbers of the copies were very likely to be worn out, it is a work that would certainly be destroyed by the Roman Catholics

tholics whenever it came in their way. Other particulars of the author have not been handed down.

CHARLES BERTHEAU, *oval, 4to. A. P. Prillet p. Ravenet sc.*

This minister of the French church in Threadneedle-street, London, died December 25, 1732, aged 75.

ISRAEL ANTHONY AUFRERE, *rare, Van Somer sc.*

This minister of the French church at the Savoy, survived most of his brethren; perhaps, all of them: and died at the age of 91, April 4, 1758. The "Gentleman's Magazine mentions him as one of the preachers at St. James's.

JAMES DAILLON de LUDE, *Æt.* 90, 1724, *mez. T. Frye p. P. Pelham sc.*

James Daillon de Lude, a French minister, was tried for treason in 1693; but survived till 1724, when he had attained the great age of 90 years; though neither Rapin nor any other of our historians notice him. I suspect him to have been Dr. Burnet's LUNT: an evidence against gentlemen in Lancashire and Cheshire tried for conspiring against William III. in 1695. But Taft, deserting Lunt's interest, sent word privately to those gentlemen, that if they would pay him liberally, he would save them, which he effectually did, by sending them all the particulars Lunt could swear against them: so, thus prepared, they invalidated his evidence; and were all acquitted in both counties, to the great satisfaction

of the opposite party. The Bishop calls both Lunt and Taft Irishmen: and says, Lunt was bold and poor, of mean understanding, and employed to carry letters and messages for James II. between Ireland and England; that he had been once taken up, but, faithful to his party, discovered nothing, and returned to the court of St. Germain's; yet afterwards became an evidence against the Jacobites, probably to save his life. Burnet might mistake his country; or he might pass for an Irishman long resident in France.

AN AMERICAN ROYAL CHAPLAIN, AND OTHER MINISTERS.

——— BROCKWELL.

Mr. Granger mentions the surname only of a person of this name, of whom there had been a print engraved; neither does he give those of the artists. He says he was chaplain to His Majesty in New England, where he could not be greatly fatigued with the discharge of the duties of his office.

COTTON MATHER, S.T.D. F.R.S. *oval, mez. P. Pelham, ad vivum.*

Dr. Cotton was the son of Increase Mather, and born at Boston, New England, in 1663. He received his education at Harward College; and, in 1684, became minister of his native place, where he spent the remainder of his long life; preaching the religious opinions of the Independents: indeed, he seemed peculiarly suited for so respectable a situation, by his good sense and discretion. Under no restraint from customs, and

and in a country which required the establishment of particular institutions for its better government, he planned and commenced societies for suppressing disorders, and for reforming manners; besides another of peace-makers, to compose quarrels and prevent litigations at law. The university of Glasgow sent him a diploma for the degree of Doctor in Divinity, in 1710; and in 1714 the Royal Society of London admitted him one of their Fellows. The tracts published by Dr. Mather, amounted to three hundred and eighty-two, of which several were single sermons. In short, he was the Du Pin of America. His "Magnalia Christi Americana; or Eccle-"siastical History of New England," in folio, does him great merit, which includes the period between 1620 and 1698; and has been more than once reprinted. But he seems to have valued himself most on his "Defence of Witchcraft"—there he descended to be a Glanville; and we have, in consequence, his wonders of the invisible world, "being an account of the trials of several witches "lately executed in New England, and of seve-"ral remarkable curiosities therein occurring; "together with, 1. Observations on the nature, "the number, and the operations of the devils. "2. A short narrative of a late outrage com-"mitted by a knot of witches in Swedeland, very "much resembling, and so far explaining, that "under which New England has laboured. "3. Some councils directing a due improvement "of the terrible things lately done by the un-"usual and amazing rage of evil spirits in New "England. 4. A brief discourse upon the tempt-"ations which are the more ordinary devices of "Satan." These were published at Boston, by the special *command* of His Excellency, the Go-

vernor of the Province of Massachusset's Bay in New England; and were reprinted in 1736, 4to.

SAMUEL MATHER, M.A. *mez. R. Phillips pinx. J. Simon sc.*

I suppose this member of the Mather family resided in America, but I know nothing of his history.

JEWISH RABBIN.

DAVID NETTO, or NIETTO, "M.D. Mathemat. "et Synagogæ Judæorum Lusitanensium Londi- "nens. Doct. Rabbinius." *mez. D. E. Stevens p. J. M'Ardell sc.*

David Netto, or Nietto. *Tisri* 5465; *i.e.* 1705. *fol.*

David Netto, chief priest of the synagogue in Bevis Marks, was a native of Venice; professor of physic at Padua; and wrote a treatise in Italian, upon the alteration of the calendar, entituled "Pascologia overo Discorso della Pasca," which he dedicated to the prince Cardinal, Francesco Maria de Medicis, brother to Cosmo III. Grand Duke of Tuscany. This work was printed at Cologne, in 8vo. 1702. During his residence in London he published a defence of the oral tradition, in the Hebrew and Spanish languages, called "Metrich Dan," a work in great repute among the Jews. Netto died in his 74th year, on the Holy Sabbath-day, the 25th of the Month Tebeth, in the year 5488, i.e. 1728; and was buried in the old cemetery at Stepney, where there is a tomb to his memory, with a long inscription: by which we are informed, that he was a signalized judge and

and most skilful physician; a most respected master and monitor; a sublime theologian; an eminent astronomer; an harmonious poet; an acute logician; an affluent rhetorician; an agreeable author, well skilled in languages; and a good historian: and, still more to the honour of this erudite man, he was pious and meek.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND CLERGY.

THOMAS STRICKLAND, Bishop of Namur, *oval, own hair, cross, mez. J. Vr. Bank p. Faber sc.*

THOMAS STRICKLAND, Bishop of Namur, *fol. Thomasin sc.*

This prelate, a native of England, bred a Roman Catholic, and warm in the interest of the Stuart family, was compelled to fly in this reign; but he always appears to have retained a regard for his native land, and the family of Strickland, baronets, from which he was descended. His ancestors were interred in a chapel belonging to Kendal Church, Westmorland, near which they had resided*. Received with respect in France, he obtained the abbey of Saint Pierre de Prieux in Normandy; whence corresponding with the opposition to Walpole's ministry, he had, by this means, been so effectually recommended to the emperor, that he was nominated bishop of Namur. From having been an enemy to Sir Robert, he became his spy at Rome, respecting the unfortunate son of James II.; and was so far useful

* Sisergh, pronounced Siser, the seat of the Stricklands, an old Roman Catholic family, is thus described by Gray, in his journal:—"it is an ancient Hall-House, with a very large tower, embattled. The rest of the "buildings added to it are of later date; but all is white, and seen to advantage on a back-ground of old trees: there is a small park also well "wooded."

in

in this situation, that an application was made by Lord Harrington to the Emperor, to procure him a cardinal's hat. These secret intrigues were not uncommon whilst Rome continued in splendor, and several Protestant monarchs have gained the dignity of cardinal for their friends. Under the influence of Lord Harrington he obtained the favour of the empress, by attempting to prevent the marriage of her eldest daughter with Don Carlos, to which she had an invincible dislike. Introduced, by this means, to the emperor, he was dispatched to George II. to endeavour to persuade that new monarch to join in a war with the House of Bourbon; but his Britannic Majesty not being so ardent, as he usually was, for hostilities, and Queen Caroline much for peace, the negociation was ineffectual. Harrington no longer opposed the pacific measures of Walpole, and Strickland returned in disgrace to Vienna, where the emperor was obliged to accept the proffered mediation of the maritime powers. This prelate, losing all hopes of the red hat, retired to his diocese, which he governed with great prudence, and died there, in 1740, much respected. Whatever credit we may allow him for his private virtues, they cannot excuse his constant intrigues in the cabinets of princes; much less can they palliate his despicable duplicity and dishonour, in betraying those he professed to adhere to at the risk of country and fortune. The very office of a spy renders an ecclesiastic detestable; but when it is accompanied with treachery to the unfortunate, it becomes infamous, and such a character is deservedly held in contempt and abhorrence.

BONAVENTURE

BONAVENTURE GIFFARD, Bishop of Madura, *Æt. 77, 1719, black cap, cross, fol. Du Bosc sc.*

BONAVENTURE GIFFARD, *"Virescit vulnere Virtus." The first impression has* verascit, *mez. H. Hysing p. T. Burford sc. To the latter the name of* DICKINSON *has been spuriously affixed. In the last impression the chair in which he sits has the uprights terminating in crowns; in the former they are plain.*

This bishop of Madura (an ideal see, of which there are many in the Romish church) was, I presume, a native of this kingdom, and probably of the very ancient family of the Giffords, or Giffards, in Staffordshire, where they are still Roman Catholics. He died in 1734, aged about 90 years. Madura is a city in Asia, and the capital of a province of the same name.

JOSEPH CARRERAS, *bald head, writing, mez. G. Kneller p.* 1686, *Faber p.* 1735.

JOSEPH CARRERAS, *in the "Houghton Collection," 4to. mez. G. Kneller p.* 1686, *T. Green sc.*

JOSEPH CARRERAS, *mez. R. Schroder sc.*

This Roman Catholic ecclesiastic is said, by Bromley, to have been chaplain to Catherine, queen dowager. Catherine of Braganza, who died December 30, 1705, had returned to Portugal some time previous to her death, where she built a palace in Lisbon. When dowager, in the reign of William and Mary, she had as her lord almoner Cardinal Howard, of Norfolk; Messrs. Paulo de Almeyda, and Emanuel Diaz, almoners; Father Christopher de Rozario as her confessor; and Father Huddlestone, who secreted Charles II. her consort, after the battle of Worcester, and Father Michael Ferreyra, were her chaplains. Three Portuguese Franciscan friars, called Arrabidoes,

bidoes, and a lay brother; besides three chapel boys, an organist, and three vergers, most of whom were Portuguese. I presume Carreras was of that nation, (unless he assumed a foreign name,) and went into the service of Her Majesty, probably just before, or subsequent to her departure from Britain. He died in 1732, according to Bromley.

PAUL ATKINSON, *Æt. 77, an etching, 4to.*

Paul Atkinson was a native of Yorkshire, and a Franciscan friar, who, infamously betrayed by his female servant, for the reward of 100*l.* was condemned, under the penal statute of William III. to perpetual imprisonment, which he underwent in Hurst Castle in the Isle of Wight; and lived there with cheerful composure, beloved and respected by the keeper of the castle, and the whole neighbourhood, as an unfortunate, amiable man. He was allowed the liberty, occasionally, of walking abroad, till some narrow-minded bigots, strangers, complaining of the humane indulgence, he voluntarily retired to his poor lodging; whence he never went out again, that he might give no offence, nor occasion blame to his benefactor, the governor of the castle; nor would he permit any application to be made for a mitigation of his hard fate. He died in 1729, aged 74, and was interred in the cemetery of St. James's, Winchester, the burial-place of many Roman Catholics. The following lines were inscribed on his grave-stone:

H.S.E.R.P.
Paulus Atkinson, Fran-
ciscanus, qui 15 Oct. 1729,
ætat 76, in Castro de Hurst,
Vitam finivit, postquam ibidem
30 peregerat annos.

Persecution

Persecution is hateful; but *this* act, which disgraced our statute books, was repealed in 1778. Lord Mansfield once presided at the trial of a Romish priest for saying Mass.—"Did you hear "the prisoner say Mass." "Yes, my lord." "Then "you know what the Mass is." "I cannot say "I do." "But you must, or you cannot swear "what you heard was the Mass." The poor ecclesiastic was of course acquitted. The memory of poor Friar Atkinson is still remembered, and has had tears shed from Protestant eyes for his sad fate. Had George and Caroline been fully apprised of his situation, and of his meek and peaceable demeanour, it is probable his prison doors would have been set open; for Their Majesties were both great friends to toleration: and the queen in particular used to entrust to the care of the Duchess of Norfolk, at times, sums of money to be distributed among the poor and unfortunate objects of the Roman Catholic communion.

IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

V.A.R.* HENRY GANDY, *clerical habit, a mitre and two croziers. No artist's name.*

This divine is said, by Granger, to have been of the Roman Catholic communion; and to have died February 26, 1733–4, aged 85. But he is no where noticed that I know of: yet it is probable he wrote some small work; as the same gentleman asserts, that the print is of the 8vo. or 12mo. size. No doubt, therefore, this his portrait is prefixed to it. Bromley calls him M.A. I suppose by mistake.

* These initials signify, *Vir admodum reverendus.*

CORNELIUS

CORNELIUS NARY, C.F.P. Dr. *Irish, mez.*

This person was a Roman Catholic priest, and evidently an Irishman, but whose history is entirely unknown to me: after the letters C.F.P. Bromley has introduced G. but it should have been Dr. He is supposed to have died in 1738.

JOHN MURPHY, D.D. *mez. Faber sc.*
JOHN MURPHY, *oval frame, wig, eight English verses, fol. E. Lyon. (exc.)*
JOHN MURPHY, *mez. Riley. (exc.)*

Of Dr. Murphy Granger knew but little. Mr. Downes told him, that he published "Lucian's Dia-"logues," with a Latin translation; though the latter had some doubts whether he was the same person. Bromley says he was rector of Shoreham in Kent, and that he died in 1731, which cannot be true. Dr. Wall, presented to that living in 1674, died at the age of 82, in 1728; and his successor, Vincent Perronet, died in 1785, aged 90; nor is there a beneficed clergyman in Kent, mentioned by Mr. Hasted, of the surname of Murphy. I thought he might have mistaken the name for Snoring in Essex; but he had not that living. I am generally indebted to Bromley for his dates, &c. but he sometimes misleads me, as does Granger; but we must be thankful for that which is accurate, and excuse mistakes, to which we are all liable. A person knows the history of a literary, or other character, and is astonished that the biographer has been ignorant of it; but he should recollect how many lives the author has given, and therefore forgive what was not, perhaps, in his power to do. Murphy, most probably,

was

was an Irish Roman Catholic priest, as his appearance indicates in the print of him "done in "Ireland." Mr. Granger appears to have known only of one print of him, *viz.* the second here mentioned.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

EDMUND DUNCH, *in the "Kit Cat Club," mez G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.* 1733.

Edmund Dunch, Esq. was of great descent; heir to a fine estate at Wittenham in Berks; and allied to the Protector, Oliver, who created his grandfather Baron Burnell, of East Wittenham*. His interest and inclination coinciding, he heartily joined in the Revolution; and sat in the House of Commons in several parliaments, as a representative for Cricklade, Boroughbridge, and Wallingford. Mr. Dunch was in great favour with Queen Ann and George I.; and had the honour to be what was at that time styled gentleman of the horse to both those sovereigns. He was born in Little Jermyn-street, London, December 14, 1657; died May 31, 1719; and was buried with his ancestors, at Little Wittenham, June 4, following. He married one of the two daughters and coheirs of Colonel Godfrey, by Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough. By that lady, who died at Whitehall, much respected, he left issue, Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart.; Harriet, to Robert Montague, third duke of Manchester; Catherine, who died

* In the Cromwell Memoirs I have given a *fac simile* of the patent of creation.

young.

young, single; and Arabella, married to Edward Thomson, of Marsden in Yorkshire, Esq.

JAMES CRAGGS, jun. Secretary of State, *12mo. Kneller p. G. King sc.* 1733.

JAMES CRAGGS, Secretary of State, *mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.* 1720.

JAMES CRAGGS, jun. Secretary of State, *fol. Kneller p. Vertue sc.*

This gentleman was the only son of James Craggs, postmaster-general, and received his education at M. Le Fevre's academy at Chelsea; whence he was sent to the courts of Hanover and Turin; besides which, he attended Charles VI. when in Spain. The lords of the regency employed him to announce the death of Queen Ann to the Electoral court of Haurenhasen; and the Duke of Marlborough procured him the place of cofferer to the Prince of Wales; afterwards, that of secretary at war; and, upon Mr. Addison's resignation, he succeeded him as secretary of state: being the youngest man who, at that time, had ever obtained that high office. He died, February 16, 1720–1, of the small-pox, about a month before his father. His abilities, and knowledge of business, were considerable; but it is well known that he was very deficient in classical knowledge, to obtain which, he took Fenton as his friend and tutor, into his own house. However, he was much esteemed by Addison, who had his portrait, with those of his other friends, at his seat at Bilton. He is said, but on what authority I know not, to have made a translation of the romance of "Daphnis and Chloe" from the French, originally written in Greek, by the sophist Longus. His gallantries were well known: for, elegant in his manners, and handsome in person, he

continued

continued to be, notwithstanding Pope speaks of him as "being out of fashion," a very great favourite with the ladies. Mrs. Elliot is supposed to have been his natural daughter, by Miss Saintlow the actress, before her marriage with Booth. Mr. Craggs was buried in the Abbey, where his monument, with Pope's celebrated epitaph*, are lasting memorials to his fame. The late Lord Orford speaks slightingly of him, as showy and vapouring: but it must be remembered, that Craggs was, in a manner, set up *against* his lordship's *father*, by Lord Sunderland, no bad judge of men, and if, by mere dint of parts, without any aid from learning, he could support himself in a high office, with such opponents as he had to encounter, he certainly was not all *show*, and had some reason to be *vain*. Mr. Walpole had greatly the advantage in point of family, of learning, as Eton and King's could testify, and in parliamentary practice; but how the matter would have ended, and who would finally have prevailed, cannot now be known, for the contest was presently decided by the death of Craggs†; and Walpole became at once, and continued through the whole course, almost, of his remaining life, "Lord of the Ascendant."

The three daughters of the senior Craggs were, Ann, Elizabeth, and Margaret, who shared full 14000*l.* per annum. Ann had three husbands, John Newsham, Esq. whose only son, James Newsham Craggs, Esq. left no issue by the daughter of Henry, Lord Teynham; John Knight, Esq. of Essex; and Robert Nugent, Esq. created, in the present reign, Earl Nugent. Elizabeth married Edward

* Allusive to his low origin, and the circumstance of his dying *before* his father, the following sarcastic inscription was proposed for his tomb:

"Here lies the *last*, who died before the *first* of his family."

† It was a singular circumstance, that the government should be deprived of the services of both the secretaries of state, Craggs and Lord Stanhope, by death, in the short space of *eleven* days.

Elliot, Esq. of Cornwall, whose son Edward was ennobled, by the title of Lord Elliot, of Port Elliot in that county. Margaret, the youngest, married Samuel Trefusis, Esq. of Trefusis in Cornwall; and after his death, Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart.: leaving no issue, her share of the Craggs estates was vested in the titled houses of Nugent and Elliot, both of whom took the surname of Craggs; whose arms were, sable on a bend, or, three cross croslets of the field, between three mullets, ermine.

Such was the family of the postmaster-general; his son the secretary; and his three daughters and co-heirs.

JAMES CRAGGS, Postmaster-general, *fol. Kneller p.* 1709, *Vertue sc.*

A man raised every way beyond his original fortunes, naturally excites envy; and envy, various calumnies. James Craggs was the son of Anthony Craggs, of Holbeck in the parish of Washington, and bishopric of Durham. It is said he was originally a country barber; and was, without doubt, a menial servant to the Duke of Marlborough: as he had been to the cofferer of James, Duke of York, afterwards king; the Earl of Peterborough; and the Duke of Norfolk: and that his capacity and activity in business, especially in pecuniary concerns, gained him the patronage of the Duchess of Marlborough, who entrusted her prodigious wealth to his conduct, in the management of which it is not to be supposed that he neglected his own interest. The influence of Her Grace over the duke is well known. In consequence, Marlborough procured him the solicitorship of the Old East India Company; afterwards, a seat in parliament for Grampound; for which borough he was returned in all the parliaments from 1702 to 1710 inclusive; and

and in 1713 and 1714, for Tregony; and the contract for clothing the army. But his great FRUGALITY in the fulfilment, had nearly been fatal to his fortunes, by refusing to have his books inspected, for which he was sent to the Tower by the House of Commons. However, the duke, his patron, extricated him from this dilemma, and gave him the office of clerk of the deliveries under him, as master of the ordnance; but when His Grace's interest declined, Craggs's naturally decreased. In short, he lost all his employments in the last year of Queen Ann. A new scene opened at the accession of George I. the duke became all-powerful; and Craggs found himself joint postmaster with Lord Cornwallis. Mr. Craggs was deeply engaged in the South Sea scheme; when that bubble broke, the public indignation was greatly raised against him. An enquiry commenced, and himself and son were much reflected on for the share they were supposed to have had in it; but the latter died while the enquiry was going on. He was very sensibly affected with the loss of his son, on whose eminence he grounded his expectations of raising a family to distinction in the state; a claim which would have been well supported by the great fortune he had created*; and this disappointment, added to the alarm and uneasiness that the cry on account of the South Sea scheme occasioned him, co-operating with a too free use of *soporifics*, are believed to have occasioned his death, a month only after that of his son. The Duchess of Marlborough, lamenting his death, publicly wore mourning for him; and the world censured her for so doing, uncharitably imputing

* It was generally believed at the time, that if the "Peerage Bill" had taken place, the family of *Craggs* would have been one of the chosen few that were to stand guard at the door, and refuse all entrance in future to the Temple of Honour.

the grief she expressed on that event, to something more than common concern for the loss of him. Mr. Craggs was buried in the cemetery at Charlton in Kent, where there is a monument "to "the pious memory of the best of fathers," by his daughters. He married Elizabeth, sister of Brigadier Michael Richards, surveyor-general of the ordnance to George I*. She is said to have been an attendant upon the Duchess of Marlborough. This lady died in 1711, aged 49, and was buried at Charlton.

ABRAHAM STANYAN, *his right hand before him, a Kit Cat, mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.* 1733.

ABRAHAM STANYAN, *a small circle, Kneller p. Cook sc. prefixed to* Vol. V. *of the "Tatler," Nichols's edition, in six volumes, small octavo*, 1786.

Abraham Stanyan, a clerk of the council extraordinary, evinced great abilities at an early age; and was a most valuable servant of the crown, particularly as a negociator. He was first appointed envoy extraordinary to the Swiss Cantons in 1707; and July 6, 1716, envoy extraordinary to his Imperial and Catholic Majesty; and in the same year a commissioner of the admiralty. In October, 1717, he went as ambassador to the Ottoman Court; and received the place of a clerk of the council, probably, during his absence, which was held for him till his return. He remained some time at Constantinople, in which embassy he was succeeded by Sir Everard Fawkener. On his return he found his brother, Temple Stanyan, had succeeded him in the clerkship of the council, though, no doubt, with his

* Brigadier Richards died in 1721, and was buried at Charlton, where there is a monument to his memory, which has his effigies standing, holding a baton, in white marble: this was erected by his maternal nieces. It was remarkable, that he, his brother-in-law Craggs, and secretary Craggs, his nephew, should all die, as it were, together.

entire

ABRAHAM STANYAN ESQR

entire approbation; and he was appointed in lieu of it one of the clerks of the privy seal office. He died at his seat in Buckinghamshire, greatly esteemed, September 11, 1732. In 1714, the elder brother published an Account of Switzerland, where he had resided some years in a public character, which was very much approved of. Temple, the younger, wrote a history of Greece, likewise well esteemed. They were both men of a superior cast: Abraham being an able and an active minister; and Temple, a very ingenious man of letters, and afterwards under secretary of state, an active officer in his department: he wrote the inscription on the pedestal of the statue of George II. at Greenwich. Quere, were they not sons of John Stanyan, Esq. of Eltham, who died in 1714; and whose daughter, Susan, was buried by him in 1762, aged 93? In Harefield Church, Middlesex, are the tombs of Abraham, second son of John Stanyan, Esq. aged 26; and John, his third son, aged 28, 1701.

SIR WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Baronet, *neckcloth through the button-holes, mez. Faber sc.* 1740.

SIR WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Bart. *in Birch's "Lives," J. Houbraken sc.*

Sir William Wyndham, the third baronet, descended from a long line of worthy ancestors, filled many important posts, and always with honour to himself and advantage to his country. Sir William was secretary at war and chancellor of the exchequer to Queen Ann, and master of her buck hounds, which Her Majesty followed with delight in the chace, and could, with glee, join in "Hark forward, tallio ho." He represented the county of Somerset in parliament from 1708 till his death; where his talents, his eloquence and powers of persuasion, were so eminently

nently conspicuous, as to encourage Pope to exclaim in a rapture,

" How can I Pult'ney, Chesterfield forget,
" While Roman spirit charms, and Attic wit;
" Or Wyndham, just to freedom and the throne,
" The master of our passions and his own?

It has been generally acknowledged, that he was one of the best speakers in the House of Commons of his own time; and even the minister trembled when Sir William rose to deliver his sentiments upon any grand question: his abilities and virtues were equal. As a gentleman, he possessed the most engaging and refined manners. In public life he was the true patriot; and in private, the most pleasing and amiable of men. He died at Wells, June 17, 1740; having been twice married: first to the Lady Catherine, second daughter of Charles, Duke of Somerset; and secondly to Maria Catherina, daughter of M. Peter d'Jong, of the province of Utrecht in Holland, relict of William Godolphin, Marquis of Blandford. By the latter he had no issue; but, by the former, he had Sir Charles Wyndham, his successor, as baronet, and inheritor of the titles of Earl of Egremont, and Baron of Cockermouth, from his maternal grandfather, Charles, duke of Somerset, by virtue of the limitations in the grant of the above earldom: also Percy Wyndham, who took the surname of Obrien, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, and became, by creation, Earl of Thomond in the kingdom of Ireland; but, as he died a bachelor, that title is extinct: Catherine, who died single; and Elizabeth, married to the late Right Hon. George Grenville, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer to His present Majesty.

Sir

SIR JOHN HYND COTTON, Bart. *in Coxe's "Memoirs," E. Harding sc.* 1802.

Sir John Hynd Cotton, representative in parliament for Cambridge and Cambridgeshire, was the third baronet of the Cottons, of Lanwade, Cambridgeshire, a family as ancient and respectable as any in that county; and a commissioner of trade and plantations. This gentleman acted as the head of the tory interest; and his speech against Walpole was, perhaps, the most pointed attack of any that minister ever received. "Sir," addressing himself to the speaker, "I do own it gives me a good "deal of surprize, to hear gentlemen, who act "upon revolution principles, talk so utterly in- "consistent with what was the language of the "whigs in former times. Sir, I know not what "whigs the gentleman has been acquainted with, "but I have had the honour and happiness to be "acquainted with many gentlemen of that deno- "mination: I have likewise read the writings of "many authors who have espoused those princi- "ples: I sat in this house during the most material "debates that have happened between them and "the tories; and I can declare, from my own ex- "perience, that I never knew one who acted on "true whig principles, vote for a standing army "in time of peace. What the principles of the "whigs in former days were, I can only learn "from reading or information; but I have heard "of whigs who were against all unlimited votes "of credit: I have heard of whigs who looked "upon open corruption as the greatest curse "that could befal any nation: I have heard of "whigs who esteemed the liberty of the press "to be the most valuable privilege of a free "people, and triennial parliaments the greatest

" bulwark of their liberties: and I have heard of " a whig administration who have resented in- " juries done to the trade of the nation; and " have revenged insults offered to the British " flag. These, Sir, are the principles, if I am " rightly informed, that once characterized the " true whigs. Let gentlemen apply these cha- " racters to their present conduct; and then, " laying their hands upon their hearts, let them " ask themselves if they are whigs." This speech occurred upon the motion for reducing the army, which question was lost by 249 against 164 votes. Sir John Hynd acted invariably according to the tory principles he avowed; was recorder of Chester; treasurer of the chamberlain in 1742; and died February 4, 1752; and was buried at Lanwade. The following epitaph was written on this virtuous character:

Attic wit, British spirit, Roman virtue,
Animated the bosom of that great man,
Whose remains are committed to this tomb,
Sir JOHN HYND COTTON, Baronet,
Whose lively genius and solid understanding
Were steadily devoted
To the service of his country.
As a British senator,
Without any views of venal reward:
Above the desire of ill-got power;
Untainted with itch of tinsel titles;
He lived, he died
A PATRIOT.

By a daughter of Sir Ambrose Crawley, of Greenwich, Kent, Knt. he had issue, his successor, Sir John Hynde Cotton; and a daughter, married to Jacob Houblon, of Hallingbury, Essex, Esq. By his second lady, the daughter of the postmaster James

CHARLES DARTIQUENAVE ESQR

James Craggs, Esq. relict of Samuel Trefusis, Esq. he had several children, who all died young.

GALFRIDUS WALPOLE, *oval, in "Coxe's Memoirs," E. Harding sc.*

Galfridus Walpole, Esq. youngest brother of the minister Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards created Earl of Orford, was bred to the sea service; in which his merit was acknowledged, when, as captain of the Lion, a third rate man of war, he bravely fought the French in Queen Ann's reign, and lost his right arm. The borough of Lestwithiel returned him one of its members, 1714, in the first parliament called by George I.; and he was afterwards made captain of the Peregrine, or Caroline yacht; appointed treasurer of Greenwich Hospital; and, April 8, 1721, postmaster-general, and commissioner for the management of the post-office. Captain Walpole died August 7, 1726, aged 43, without issue, by Cornelia, daughter of Mr. Hayes, of London, who married —— Keyrwood, of Herefordshire, Esq.

CHARLES DARTIQUENAVE, *leaning on his right arm, "Kit Cat Club," mez. Kneller p.* 1702, *J. Faber sc.* 1734.

CHARLE DARTIQUENAVE, *a small circle, Kneller p. Cook sc. prefixed to the last volume of Nichols's edition of the "Tatler,"* 1789.

Charles Dartiquenave, or Dartineuf, Esq. paymaster of the board of works, and surveyor of the royal gardens and waters, in 1726, bearing the name of a refugee family, was probably some way related to "Mr. John James Dartiquenave, who "being brought from James Dudley's, aged 99 "years and upwards, was buried at Fulham, September 25, 1709," as we are informed by Mr. Lysons.

Lysons. As this gentleman was a member of that club which boasted of having associated for the purposes of maintaining the constitution of their country, most of the greatest and brightest names within it, we may presume, that he was estimable on a higher account than that for which alone he is recorded by the poet* and known to posterity, his love of good eating, and proficiency in the culinary science. There is a floating report, that this person, however he came by the name of Dartineuf, had a right to claim a near relationship to Charles II. and this receives some sort of confirmation from the following circumstance: There is a small publication in folio, consisting of twenty-three pages only, not printed for sale, and consequently rarely to be seen, with this title, "Augustissimo, potentissimo, et clementissimo "Monarchæ Carolo II. Dei Gratia, totius Im- "perii Britannici Regi; supremo, in terris, ec- "clesiæ Anglicanæ, sub Christo capiti et veræ "Catholicæ Fidei Defensori, Carmen Eucha- "risticum," sub auspiciis illustrissimi et sapientissimi viri D.D. Georgii Saville, comitis Halifax, Regi a secretioribus consiliis: dicat et consecrat devotissimus et æternùm obligatus subjectus *Carolus Dartiquenave*, auditor et convictor in scholâ Latino-Gallico-mathematicâ in vico vulgò vocato Oxenden Streete, Londini, Typis E. Tyler & R. Holt, 1681. The volume contains a dedication, in Latin, to the Earl of Halifax, by the author; a Greek epigram, encomiastic on the same, by Strafford Fairborne, with a Latin version by Dartiquenave; and an ode, (which he calls "Hymnus,") in Latin, to the king. Whether this offering of

* "Each mortal has his pleasure—none deny;
"Scarsdale, his bottle; *Darty*, his ham-pye—
Popes' Imitation of First Satire of Horace, Book I.
"Hard task to hit the palate of such guests,
"When Oldfield loves what *Dartineuf* detests."
Do. 11th Epistle, second Book of Horace.

Strafford

a youthful muse, this effusion of piety and gratitude, was only suggested by the peer, as a tribute *due* to the sovereign, or belonged to his lordship in his *own* right, by a tie of the same kind, can be only matter of conjecture at present; but the anecdote, probably never before noticed, such as it is, was thought worth mentioning in this place.

GEORGE BAILLIE, *mez. G. Kneller p.* 1719, *Au. Haecken sc.*

GEORGE BAILLIE, *in a circle, mez.*

The Hon. George Baillie, of Jerviswood in Scotland, was a lord of the treasury of that kingdom, and has been mentioned as a member of parliament; but I believe he never sat in the British House of Commons. He died at Oxford, in August, 1738, aged 75 years. By Lady Mary Grizel, daughter of Patrick Hume, earl of Marchmond, he left two daughters, his co-heirs; and, in the preceding month, Sir William Baillie, Bart. of Lanington in Scotland, died; by whose death his valuable estates of Lanington, Benstone, Bonington, &c. went to his only sister. The family of Baillie was extremely averse to the Stuarts; and the execution of Mr. Baillie, the relation of Bishop Burnet, made that aversion infinitely stronger, in 1684. Swift thought him guilty of crimes that deserved death. It is difficult which most to blame at that period, the Scotch, for disaffection to their governors; or their governors, for the horrid severities they used to punish them. Yet we find, that a large part of the kingdom declared for a family which they had been continually persecuting from father to son. Fortunately, George Baillie adopted the victorious party; and happily for us, the only contention in North Britain at present, is, who shall be most loyal to a beloved sovereign.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM CONOLLY, *See Gulst. Cat. 71, mez. Beard sc.*

WILLIAM CONOLLY, *C. Jervas p. P. Fourdrinier sc.*

The Right Hon. William Conolly, one of the ablest men in Ireland, was, perhaps, one of the most fortunate. Mr. Conolly was the son of a publican, who liked his situation in life so well, that, when offered a retreat, with independence, he chose to retail his whisky, while his son was at the height of his consequence. Bred to the law, he made a good figure at the bar; but distinguished himself more in the House of Commons, of which he was chosen speaker, and long continued in that high office by repeated elections. He was afterwards named a privy counsellor; one of George I's justices general; general governor of Ireland; and was appointed chief commissioner and governor of the revenues of that kingdom, in 1728. Archbishop Boulter thus mentioned his death in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle:—"Mr. Conolly died this morning," October 30, 1729, "about 10 o'clock. He has "left behind him a very great fortune; some "talk of 17,000*l.* per annum." His health had declined some time, which induced him to resign his office of speaker Nothing could more strongly evince the high sense the nation entertained of his merit, than the repeated invitations he received to fill the speaker's chair, when he had neither recommendation from family connexions, nor any other adventitious circumstances. He made his own fortune by abilities and virtue, and he thus obtained a princely estate. His son, the Right Hon. William Conolly, the privy counsellor, was member for Petersfield in Hampshire, in the British parliament, called

called 1747, who died in 1754. His family has been highly esteemed in Ireland; and if we regard a person of abilities, descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors, we still more admire the man who unites abilities and integrity without that advantage, and thus raises his family into consequence.

PHILIP PERCIVAL, *in the "Genealogical Hist. of "the House of Yvery," mez. Dahl p. Faber sc.*

Philip Percival, born at King's-Weston, Gloucestershire, November 13, 1686, was the son of Sir John Percival, the third, and brother, of Sir Edward and Sir John, the fourth and fifth baronets, the latter of whom was created Earl of Egmont in Ireland. This gentleman went to that country at an early age; and was appointed, with William Watson, Esq. customer of the port of Dublin, February 19, 1711, which he enjoyed till his death. He sat in the Irish parliament, 1713, for the borough of Ashketon; but his death occurred in London, April 26, 1748. Mr. Percival married, June 12, 1712, Martha, daughter of Christopher Usher of Dublin, Esq. and widow of Nehemiah Donellan, Esq. lord chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland: by this lady he had issue one son, Philip, who died an infant.

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

LORD CHANCELLORS, JUDGES, &c.

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, *mez. Faber, jun. sc.*

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, *collar of SS. judges robes, 4to. mez. Kneller p. F. Kyte sc.* 1714.

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, when Sir Thomas Parker, *la. fol. mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, *mez. T. Murray p. Simon sc.*

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, when Sir Thomas Parker, *mez. J. Tinney sc.*

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, when Sir Thomas Parker, *la. fol. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.* 1712.

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, *with the seals, fol. G. Vertue sc.*

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, when Lord Chief Justice, *fol. mez. G. Kneller p. F. Kyte sc.* 1714.

This every way distinguished character was the son of Mr. Thomas Parker, an attorney at Leak in Staffordshire; in the chancel of which church I have read the inscription upon his grave-stone. He left his son about 100*l.* per annum. Bred to the bar, he successively and rapidly became council to Queen Ann; serjeant at law; Queen's serjeant; was knighted; elected member of parliament for Derby; appointed chief justice of the Queen's Bench; and, at the accession of George I. one of the lords justices till His Majesty's arrival; who created him, March 10, 1715–16, Lord Parker, Baron of Macclesfield in the

the county of Chester. He received the great seal, May 11, 1718, which he held till January 4, 1724–5; having been raised, in November, 1721, to the rank of Earl of Macclesfield, and Viscount Parker, of Ewelme in the county of Oxford. His lordship died at his son's house in Soho Square, of the stone, April 28, 1732, aged 66 years, and was buried at Sherburn in Oxfordshire. By Janet, daughter and co-heir of Charles Carrier, of Wirkwith, Derbyshire, Esq. he had issue, George, his successor; and Elizabeth, married to Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley, Hants, Bart. to whom and her descendants the family honours were limited in remainder, in case of failure of male issue of her brother. It was an extraordinary event, that Lord Macclesfield, one of the great ornaments of the peerage, who had so long presided at the administration of justice, should himself be arraigned as a criminal; be convicted of mal-practices; and sentenced to pay a fine of 30,000*l.* as a punishment for his offence: that a second lord Chancellor of England should be impeached by the grand inquest of the nation, for coruption in office, and be, like his great predecessor, Lord St. Alban's, found guilty of the charge. The prosecution was carried on with great virulence; and though rigid justice, indeed, demanded a severe sentence, yet, party zeal and personal animosity were supposed to have had their weight in that which was passed upon him. The whole fine was exacted, and actually paid by his lordship and his son, notwithstanding the favourable disposition that was shown in a certain quarter, to relieve him in part by a considerable donation. It is certain there had been gross mismanagement in the offices of the masters in chancery, by which the suitors had been great sufferers; and it appeared, that those places had been sometimes conferred upon persons who had indirectly paid for them a valuable

a valuable consideration. The public cry against corruption in high stations was loud and long; and it was not thought prudent to stay the proceedings against the supreme judge in the kingdom. The statute on which the chancellor was impeached, had, indeed, grown into disuse, but it was still a law—a breach of it was proved, and the consequence was inevitable. Lord Macclesfield was a man of learning, and a patron of it. Bishop Pearce, of Rochester, among others, owed his first introduction to preferment, to his lordship's encouragement. He was also very eminent for his skill in his profession; but rather great than amiable in his general character. He was austere; and not deemed sufficiently attentive to the gentlemen of his court, to whom his manners are represented to have been harsh and ungracious, unlike the mild and complacent demeanour of his predecessor, Lord Cowper. His lordship passed the remainder of his life in a learned retirement, much devoted to the duties of religion, of which he had always been a strict and uniform observer.

PETER KING, Lord King, *robes of Lord Chancellor, mace and seal, mez. Faber sc.* 1730.

PETER KING, "Lord Chief Justice," *mez. M. Dahl p. Simon sc.*

PETER KING, *mez. M. Dahl p. Taylor sc.* 1725.

PETER KING, "Lord Chief Justice," *since altered, la. fol. G. Vertue sc.* 1724.

PETER KING, "Lord Chief Justice," *mez. M. Dahl p. Faber, jun. sc.*

PETER KING, *robes of Lord Chancellor, mace and seals, mez.* 1726, *J. Cooper exc.*

If a person had stept into the shop of Mr. Jerome King, of Exeter, and had there seen his son, when

when a young man, up to his elbows in grocery, could they have perceived in him a future chancellor of Great Britain. The nephew of Mr. Locke the philosopher, he seemed to inherit no inconsiderable share of the genius of his maternal relations; but his capacity and attainments were beyond the conception of his worthy, but less enlightened father. The eagle-eyed Locke, however, perceived the brilliancy of his intellectual powers; and his enquiry into the constitution, discipline, and worship, of the primitive church, ratified the opinion he had entertained. "Let him leave the shop, and study the law," said Locke. In consequence, he returned from the Inner Temple a complete master of jurisprudence, and the finished scholar in various other branches of knowledge; particularly the classics, and history, both civil and ecclesiastical. At the bar he was immediately noticed as a pleader; and he obtained, besides, a seat in the House of Commons. The citizens of London chose him their recorder; Queen Ann honoured him with knighthood; George I. placed him upon the bench of the Common Pleas; called him to the privy council, May 29, 1725; gave him a patent of peerage, by the title of Lord King, Baron of Ockham, Surry; and, on the first of June following, declared him lord chancellor of Great Britain. In this high office he was continued by George II. with a pension of 6000*l.* per annum, payable from the revenues of the post-office. He was twice in the reign of King George I. one of the lords justices; and in all these great offices he acted with a dignity that envy herself could never sully. A paralytic stroke obliged him to retire: he resigned November 29, 1733; and died at Ockham, July 22, 1734, aged 65, regretted by all good men. His remains were de-

posited in Ockham Church. By Ann, daughter of Richard Seys, of Boverton in Glamorganshire, "with whom he lived, to the day of his death, "in perfect love and happiness," he left issue, John, Peter, William, and Thomas, who successively became heirs to the title; and two daughters. Lord Chancellor King's taking for his motto, "*Labor ipse voluptas,*" gave occasion to the following lines:

'Tis not the splendor of the place,
The gilded coach, the purse, the mace;
Nor all the pompous train of state,
The crowds that at your levee wait,
That make you happy, make you great:
But while mankind you strive to bless,
With all the talents you possess;
While the chief pleasure you receive
Comes from the pleasure which you give;
This takes the heart, and conquers spite,
And makes the heavy burden light:
For pleasure, rightly understood,
Is only labour to be good.

Sir THOMAS PENGELLEY, *standing, mez. J. Worsdale p. Faber sc.* 1730.

Sir Thomas Pengelley, a most respectable judge, was supposed to have been a natural son of Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector. The surname of Pengelley appears to be of Cornish origin: how he came to bear it, his mother best knew. Brought up for the bar, and becoming eminent in his profession, he was called to the coif, May 6, 1710; knighted May 1, 1719; and June 24, following, appointed His Majesty's prime sergeant at law, on the decease of Sir Thomas Powis. Pengelley particularly distinguished himself while he practised at the bar, as a member

a member of parliament for Cockermouth in Cumberland, which town he represented in those called in 1714 and 1722. The venerable Richard Cromwell, his father, had the right to an estate descended to him, by the death of his only legitimate son, Mr. Oliver Cromwell, contested by his three unnatural, but legitimate daughters, which Pengelley defended with the greatest spirit and ability. He received the high office of chief baron of the exchequer, October 16, 1726, on the death of Sir Jeffery Gilbert; and his integrity secured the continuance of this character he had gained. When he presided in this court he tried the merits of a cause between Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, and a private individual, respecting a road through Windsor Park, of which Her Grace was ranger. The defendant had, to establish his right to the way, cut down some of the pales. The judge, on this occasion, dared even to reflect upon the impropriety of a lady holding the office of ranger. Much acrimony was shown by the parties. A very old man being asked how long the way complained of had been used as such, replied, "As far back as the time of Richard Crom-"well." This sally was evidently aimed against the judge; but he remained unmoved, and said, with great composure, "Those were lawless times." This answer was much condemned, as it seemed an indelicacy to a kind parent. It must be allowed, that Sir Thomas was, when at the bar, sometimes too vehement in his conduct; and he treated that great man, Lord Macclesfield, the chancellor, with a very reprehensible roughness, when he was under the displeasure of the House of Commons. Steele also complained heavily of his conduct, when his licence of his theatre was taken from him; and quibbled upon his surname, thus: "As *pen* is the Welch word for head, *guelt* is

"the Dutch for money, which, with the English "syllable *ly*, taken together, expresses one who "turns his head to lye for money." Sir Thomas was seized by an infectious fever, at Taunton assizes, of which he died, April 14, 1730, at Blandford in Dorsetshire. The chief baron excelled in profound learning, spirit, justice, and generosity. He dared offend the most powerful, if he thought their conduct reprehensible. He was a florid orator; an excellent judge; a pious Christian; and an accomplished, sprightly companion. By a most humane codicil to his will, dated in 1729, he left a considerable part of his fortune to procure the discharge of persons confined for debt. The anonymous history of Oliver Cromwell, first printed in 1724, has been supposed to have been written by him. Granger says, that Dr. Ward told Mr. Loveday, that the work was Mr. John Kimber's; but it seems much too well written for him: it is more probable that Dr. Gibson, bishop of London, was the author.

SIR ROBERT EYRE, *collar of S.S. mez. Richardson p. E. Cooper sc.*

SIR ROBERT EYRE, *ta. fol. Richardson p. Vertue sc.*

Sir Robert Eyre, bred to the bar, succeeded Sir James Montagu as solicitor-general, in 1708. He was knighted in May, 1710; and at the same time appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench, on the decease of Sir Henry Gould. He was promoted to be lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, June 31, 1725, on the vacancy occasioned by Lord King's succession to the peerage and chancellorship. Sir Robert died in December, 1735, at which time he was also a governor of the Charter-House. Before his elevation to the bench

bench he sat in the House of Commons for New Sarum, from 1698 till 1708, inclusive.

SIR EDMUND PROBYN, *mez. Faber sc. ad vivum.*

Sir Edmund Probyn, called to the degree of sergeant at law, May 31, 1722, was appointed a justice of the King's Bench, November 4, 1726; knighted on the 8th of the same month; and declared chief baron of the exchequer in the beginning of the year 1742. He died, May 7, in that year, aged 64. Having no issue, he devised his estates in Gloucestershire to his nephew, John Hopkins, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, provided he assumed the surname of Probyn.

ALEXANDER DENTON, *with the seal of Chancellor to the Prince of Wales, la. fol. Richardson p. Vertue sc.* 1731.

The family of Denton, after having produced many knights, had one of its branches raised to an hereditary title. Those of Hillersden, Bucks, were created baronets by King William, May 22, 1699; but that branch is now extinct. Mr. Denton represented the town of Buckingham in the parliaments called in 1690, 1695, 1698, 1708, and 1714; and was called to the coif, May 31, 1722. June 25, in the same year, he received the appointment of justice of the Common Pleas; he had also the office of chancellor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II.; and died March 22, 1740. He married, March 3, 1710, Mrs. Bond, with whom he had 20,000*l.*; but leaving no issue by this lady, George Chamberlayne, of Warddington, Esq. M.P. for Buckingham, his nephew, became his heir. The judge resided at Ford-Hook,

Ealing, Middlesex, but that seat is now a farm-house.

SIR THOMAS BURY, Knt. *fol. mez. J. Richardson p.* 1719, *J. Smith sc.* 1720.

Chief Baron Sir Thomas Bury was called to the degree of a sergeant at law, October 1, 1700; on the 14th of November following he was made a baron of the exchequer; and appointed, June 10, 1716, lord chief baron of that court, which office he held till his death, May 4, 1722.

SIR JEFFRAY GILBERT, Baron of the Exchequer, *mez. M. Dahl p.* 1723, *J. Faber sc. The first impressions of this plate are inscribed,* JEFFERAY GILBERT, *Esq. one of the Barons, &c.*

SIR JEFFRAY GILBERT, *prefixed to his "Law of "Evidence,"* 1791, *M. Dahl p.* 1723, *T. Holloway sculp.*

Sir Jeffery Gilbert, Knt. of the Inner Temple, obtained the coif, May 31, 1722, having been nominated, the preceding twenty-fourth, a baron of the exchequer. Sir Jeffray received the honour of knighthood, January 7, 1724–5; and the appointment of chief baron, June 1, 1725. He was a native of Kent; and had been a puisne judge of the King's Bench in Ireland, so early as 1715: and in the same year he was made chief baron of the exchequer in that kingdom. In England he was honoured with the utmost confidence: being named lord commissioner of the great seal in 1724–5; and was raised, before its determination, to be at the head of the exchequer; and would, most probably, have gained a higher situation in the law, if he had lived longer. But he died at the age of 52, October 14, 1726, at Bath; and was buried

buried in the abbey church, where a plain slab, with a short inscription, marks the spot; which refers to one upon his cenotaph in the Temple church. This very learned lawyer published many works, and was supposed to have left several manuscripts. Capel Loft, Esq. edited the whole of his works. Quere, Whether he was related to Dr. Gilbert, successively bishop of Landaff and Salisbury, and archbishop of York, who had some dispute with the mayor of Salisbury about their respective jurisdictions, when the mace overcame the crosier? The assizes were held, soon after, at that city; and the judge was asked, whether he would choose to have any particular dish dressed for him. "No," replied his lordship, "but, as "the bishop is to dine with me, if there is soup, "do not put any *mace* in it, for the prelate does "not love *mace*."

SIR JAMES MONTAGUE, *mez. Faber sc.*
SIR JAMES MONTAGUE, *la. fol. G. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.* 1722.

Judge Montague, brother of Charles Montague, earl of Halifax, was elected a member of parliament in 1705, 1708, and 1710, for Carlisle in Cumberland. After having been solicitor and attorney-general to Queen Ann, he was called to the degree of sergeant at law, October 23, 1714; and appointed a baron of the exchequer the 20th of that month; named a commissioner of the great seal in the year 1718; knighted; and, May 4, 1722, made chief baron. Sir James died October 20, 1723; and had married Tufton, daughter of Sir William Wray, by Olympia, daughter of Sir Humphrey Tufton, Knt. and Bart. Lady Montague died in 1712, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. Their only daughter and heir

married, October 1, 1723, Clement Wearg, Esq. barrister at law, afterwards solicitor-general. Judge Montague was a tory in politics; and was charged, in September, 1710–11, at the bar of the House of Commons, with writing a letter concerning his election for Carlisle, which reflected upon Her Majesty's honour. But he exculpated himself from this accusation, which probably originated in malice; as his attachment to his royal mistress was evident. Being a very eloquent pleader, he was fully competent to impress his justification on the minds of his auditory.

ROBERT PRICE, *oval frame, arms, large fol. G. Kneller p.* 1714, *Vertue sc.*

ROBERT PRICE, *prefixed to his "Life,"* 1734, *small oval in a square, B. Dandridge p. G. King sc.*

ROBERT PRICE, *in the "Law Tree."*

Mr. Baron Price, eldest son of Thomas Price, Esq. of Geeler in Denbighshire, by Margaret Wynn, an heiress, was born at Kerig y Druidion, (Castrum Druidum,) January 14, 1653. From Wrexham grammar-school he went to St. John's College; and thence, when about 20 years of age, to Lincoln's Inn. Desirous of completing his education, he travelled through France and Italy. On his return, with every advantage that birth, fortune, and a fine understanding, highly cultivated, could give, he became known in parliament as member for Weobly. In 1682 he opposed the exclusion bill, and soon obtained considerable eminence in his profession: in that year he became attorney-general for South Wales, alderman of Hereford, and recorder of Radnor. In 1684 he was appointed steward to Catherine, queen dowager of Charles II. town-clerk of Gloucester; and, in 1686, king's council at

at Ludlow. He felt grateful to the Stuarts, and therefore did not, perhaps, entirely approve the Revolution. Indignant at the preposterous grant of the great lordships of Denbigh, Bromfield, and Gale in Denbighshire, to the Earl of Portland, in 1695, he delivered one of the most masterly speeches that ever was heard in the House of Commons; the consequence of which was, that Bentinck did not become, what he dreaded, the *real Prince* of Wales. The court was highly incensed, but the judge felt he had done his duty; and, as he had lost the attorney-generalship of Glamorgan, and the town-clerkship of Gloucestershire in 1688, it might be thought he would have been deprived of all his other offices in 1695: but this did not happen. The king disliked the man, but he could not help reverencing the lawyer; as was evident, by his being appointed, in 1700, a judge of Brecknock circuit. After sitting for Weobly twenty years, he resigned his interest to his eldest son, who was then unanimously chosen. On Queen Ann's accession, who was "entirely English," he was placed upon the exchequer bench, where he sat with the greatest credit during that reign; and till 1726, when the gout, stone, and gravel, obliged him to remove into the court of Common Pleas, the duties of which were more easy. But his reputation brought so much business before him, on the bench and in his chambers, that he had not the relief he expected. The prevalent disorder, in 1732, seized him when at Kensington, in common with a multitude of aged persons, and deprived Britain of one of her wisest and most virtuous patriots, February 2, 1732. The Baron died with a piety which edified all those who witnessed his departure. Not a complaint escaped him, and he merely said, "It is hard to die." He was buried at Weobly,

Weobly, by his own desire. When we see this great man opposing a victorious monarch; a powerful favourite; bravely deciding against the tumultuous sedition at a Coventry election; sitting in judgment on the disturbers of the peace of Britain, in the year 1715; and declare, after great deliberation, against his sovereign, George I. in behalf of the Prince of Wales, when ten of his brethren decided in behalf of His Majesty; we cannot but applaud him: though in the last determination he appears to have been mistaken. The judge, in 1710, created an alms-house for six poor persons, at Caer y Druidion; and he rebuilt his seat at Foxley, within two miles of Hereford. He married, September 23, 1679, Lucy, eldest daughter and co-heir of Robert Rodd, Esq. whose mother, Ann, was daughter and heiress of Thomas Neal, Esq. of Warnford, Hants. By this marriage he received a fortune of more than 13,000*l.* besides other advantages. The alliance was unfortunate, as far as related to the lady, who possessed an irritability of temper that even a judge could not subdue. In consequence he was obliged to separate himself from her, dreading personal violence; and, adds the writer from whom I copy:—"this gentlewoman lived in an "apartment over mine, in Gray's Inn, in 1727, "where she frequently disturbed the whole stair-"case by her outrageous cruelty to her servants." The issue of Baron Price was Thomas, a most excellent, accomplished, and beautiful young man, supposed to have been poisoned in Italy, at the age of 26, by a Venetian lady, whose charms he slighted; Uvedale Tomkyn Price, Esq. who left a family by Ann, daughter and co-heir of Lord Arthur Somerset; and Lucy. There was a laughable circumstance happened to the judge when on his travels. His luggage was opened at Florence

rence and Rome: in the latter city his books were particularly inspected. Coke upon Lyttleton, in black letter, was viewed with great suspicion; it was, as the wise searcher thought, an heretical Bible. The owner was therefore seized, and both him and the guilty folio were taken before the Pope. The holy father could not read the language, but the lawyer explained its contents. Innocent XI. who loved English heretics better than French catholics, graciously accepted the black letter book, and placed it in the Vatican Library.

SIR FRANCIS PAGE, *oval frame, arms, la. fol. C. d'Agar p. Vertue sc.* 1720.
SIR FRANCIS PAGE, *la. fol. Richardson p. Vertue sc.*

Sir Francis Page was the son of the vicar of Bloxham in Oxfordshire. Adopting the profession of the law, but possessing few requisites to excite attention, he aided his interest by publishing various political pamphlets, which, though probably insignificant performances, were received with attention by those for whose use they were written. He was called to the coif, December 14, 1704; became king's sergeant, January 26, 1714–15; a baron of the exchequer, May 22, 1718; a justice of the Common Pleas, November 4, 1726; and a justice of the King's Bench, September 27, 1727. He had been accused of bribery at the Banbury election in 1722; but he was acquitted in the House of Commons, by a majority of 132. Sir Francis disgraced himself by his tautology and mean language*: and he rendered

* In a charge at the assizes, Page made this eloquent address to the grand jury:—"Gentlemen of the jury, you ought to enquire after recusants "*in that kind*, and such as do not frequent the church *in that kind*; but "above all, such as haunt ale-houses *in that kind*; notorious whore-masters *in*

rendered himself extremely odious by his dreadful severity. Instead of being the criminal's counsel, as the judges almost always are, he endeavoured to convict, that he might have the luxury of condemning; and was called, in consequence, the HANGING JUDGE. He was fond of making doggerel lines upon those he knew. Treating one King, a rhyming thatcher, with his usual rigour, in a cause at Dorchester, the man exclaimed, after the trial was over,

God, in his rage,
Made a Judge Page.

This disgrace to the bench outlived all his ermined brethren. When phthisicky and decrepid, as he passed along from court, a gentleman enquired particularly of the state of his health. "My dear Sir, you see I keep hanging on, hang-"ing on." He died, unlamented, December, 1741, at the age of 80. I heard, when a boy, some very severe lines that had been placed upon his monument, which his relatives greatly resented. Page was the judge who tried Savage for murder, whom he seemed anxious to condemn: indeed, he owned that he had been particularly severe against him. Symonds, of Exeter College, Oxford, well known there for his talent of mimicry, used to take Page off incomparably well.

"*in that kind*, drunkards and blasphemers *in that kind*, and all notorious "offenders *in that kind*, are to be presented *in that kind*, and as the laws *in* "*that kind* direct, must be proceeded against *in that kind*." A gentleman asking another when the court had risen, "How do you like the charge?" replied, "It was the best of *that kind* that ever I heard." To the grand jury of Middlesex, May 22, 1736, he began his charge: "I dare venture to affirm, "Gentlemen, on my own knowledge, that England never was so happy "both at home and *abroad* as it now is." This was not only a bull but a blunder of another kind; he could not know what happened before he was born. At a trial at Derby, about a small spot of ground, which was attempted to be proved had been a garden, an old woman, a witness for the defendant, swore there never had been a flower grown there since Adam was created. "Turn the witness away," said the judge.

Sir

Sir Thomas Wheate, of Glympton near Woodstock, had a portrait of Page, "a judge without "mercy, and a gentleman without manners." How odious is such a character.

SIR JOSEPH JEKYL, *oval, la. fol. M. Dahl pinx. G. Vertue sc.*

SIR JOSEPH JEKYL, *sitting, neckcloth and ruffles, la. fol. M. Dahl p. G. Vertue sc.* 1702.

Sir Joseph Jekyl made no inconsiderable figure in the political hemisphere for many years. A lawyer, and a whig in his principles, he was courted and caressed by the ministry of William III. He became sergeant at law, October 1, 1700; and king's sergeant on the 31st of the same month, in which office Queen Ann confirmed him, June 24, 1702. He had, in 1698, been elected a member of parliament for the borough of Eye in Suffolk, for which he sat in the five subsequent; but in 1713 and 1714 he was chosen for Lymington, Hants. In 1722, 1727, and 1734, he represented Ryegate in Surry; and he, invariably, in all these parliaments, voted upon the strictest whig principles: in short, no man was ever more consistent. In the year 1736 he overwhelmed Walpole with the vengeance of the gin drinkers, then no inconsiderable multitude. The measure was benevolent; and he wished that a tax should operate to lessen the consumption of that liquid fire: his was the praise; the whole blame fell upon Sir Robert, who suffered greatly by the attempt. He is represented in the above print as master of the rolls, and had been chief justice of Chester. After the death of Sir John Trevor he succeeded to the mastership of the rolls, May 17, 1717; and he presided as such with great credit. His successors were greatly benefited by his munificence: for,

the

the September following his appointment, he began the convenient and magnificent residence appropriated for the masters of the rolls; but His Majesty, George I. gave him 5000*l.* towards finishing it. Sir Joseph was a governor of the Charter-House; and died of a mortification in his bowels, at Bell-Bar, his seat in Hertfordshire, August 29, 1738, with the character of "having been a gentleman who meant well; a "lover of liberty and of his country." He was a strenuous and skilful supporter of the Brunswick interest. In religion he seems to claim our regard, by obtaining the bill to appropriate the first fruits and tenths towards the formation of a fund for the augmentation of the poorer ecclesiastical benefices; but I fear this was only a whig project to court the church: it is, however, allowed, that "he was a useful subject, an upright "lawyer, and amiable in private life." Sir Joseph married a sister of the great Lord Somers; but leaving no issue by that lady, who died September 29, 1745, at Bell-Bar in Hertfordshire, he devised his estates to his nephew, John Jekyll, Esq. Lady Jekyll, who perhaps had no higher ideas of religion than her husband and brother, but imagined she had as much sense as either, or both, used to ask Whiston odd questions, to puzzle him. Once, at dinner, she said to him,—"Pray, Sir, "why was Eve made of one of Adam's ribs." He seemed to evade the question; but she still renewing it, he replied, "Because the rib, madam, "was the crookedest bone he had."

WILLIAM FELLOWS, *mez. I. Vr. Bank pinx. J. Smith sc.* 1723.

Mr. Bromley asserts, that William Fellows, Esq. was a master in chancery, 1707, and that he died

died in 1724; but he evidently must have been mistaken by that gentleman, for Sir *John* Fellows, Bart. created June 20, 1718, by George I. who purchased an estate at Carshalton, Surry; built a handsome house there; and died in 1724.

SYLVESTER PETYT, *fol. R. White p.* 1701, *G. White sc.* 1708.

SYLVESTER PETYT, *(in the Inner Temple Library,) mez. R. Vr. Bleeck p. G. White sc. It resembles also the picture in Bernard's Inn.*

Sylvester Petyt, Esq. principal of Bernard's Inn, was brother of the learned antiquary, William Petyt, Esq. keeper of the records in the Tower, to whose memory this gentleman erected a monument in the Temple Church.

THOMAS VERNON, *prefixed to his "Reports,"* 1726, *fol. G. Kneller p. Vertue sc.* 1725.

Branches of the family of Vernon were residents in the counties of Chester, Derby, Salop, and Worcester, where they have been highly respected; one of which was created baronets, and another is ennobled. This gentleman was son and heir of Richard Vernon, Esq. of Henbury-Hall, Worcestershire, which seat, I think, he rebuilt in 1710; but he chiefly resided at Twickenham-Park, Middlesex, conveyed to him in 1702, by the Earl of Albemarle. Mr. Vernon made a considerable figure in the reigns of Queen Ann and George I.; representing the borough of Whitechurch, Hants, in the parliaments called in 1710, 1713, 1714, and 1722. He had been secretary to the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth; but I do not know what relation he was to the Right Hon. James Vernon, who died January 31, 1726–7, aged

aged 82, who had been, during the last five years of the reign of William III. secretary of state. He died at Twickenham-Park, August 22, 1726; and is as well known as a lawyer as a politician, by his book of "Reports." Thomas Vernon, his son and heir, left an only daughter and heir, Emma, who married Henry Cecil, tenth earl, and first marquis of Exeter of that name, by which alliance the seat and capital estate of Hanbury went into that illustrious house: but there being no issue by this marriage, the estate, on his lordship's decease, reverted to the lady's family. Twickenham-Park was sold by the heirs of the purchaser, it having been bought for temporary convenience only, on account of its vicinity to London.

WILLIAM PEER WILLIAMS, *in a tie-wig, prefixed to his "Reports," fol. G. Kneller p. Vertue sc.* 1740.

William Peer Williams, Esq. an eminent counsellor at law, and member of parliament for Bishops in Shropshire, 1722, gained great reputation by his book of "Reports," which contains a collection of precedents highly useful to the profession; and has been republished with great care. This eminent lawyer lost his wife October 19, 1724, and died in Chancery-lane, June, 1736, after having acquired a fortune of 15,000*l.* by his very extensive practice. He purchased of the Earl of Caernarvon, afterwards Duke of Chandos, the manor of Northall, Middlesex, in 1722, which his son, Sir Hutchin Williams, of Chichester, created a baronet by George II. April 6, 1747, alienated, in 1756, to Francis Child, Esq. trustee for Mrs. Agatha Child, widow.

LAWYER

LAWYER IN DOCTORS' COMMONS.

THOMAS WALKER, *in a doctor's gown, band and tie-wig, Perry sc. This is a private print, engraved at Dr. Walker's own expence.*

Thomas Walker, LL.D. studied the civil law, and was appointed an advocate in Doctors' Commons. He died at Putney, September 16 or 17, 1764, aged 62; and was buried in the chapel belonging to Queen's College, Cambridge, of which he had been a Fellow. Quere, Whether any relation to Thomas Walker, Esq. commissioner of the customs, and surveyor-general of His Majesty's land revenue, who died in 1748, and was buried at Wimbleton?

LORDS OF SESSIONS IN SCOTLAND.

SIR HEW. DALRYMPLE, *Æt.* 80, *oval frame, sitting, arms, fol. W. Aikman p. R. Cooper sc.* 1732.

The Right Hon. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. of North Berwick, lord president of session, died in February, 1737, aged 85 years; and was succeeded in his title and estate by his grandson, Sir Hugh Dalrymple, the eldest son of his son, Sir Robert Dalrymple, Knt. deceased. This veteran in the law, was third son of James Dalrymple, the seventh baron and first Viscount Stair, and brother to James, created Earl of Stair; to Sir James Dalrymple the antiquary, also created a baronet; Dr. Thomas Dalrymple, physician to the sovereign in Scotland; and to Sir David Dalrymple, the lord advocate, created a baronet. These

brothers were all distinguished characters: Sir Hugh was very eminent for his great abilities, and knowledge of the jurisprudence in Scotland.

SIR WALTER PRINGLE, *fol. A. Allan pinxit, R. Cooper sc.*

Sir Walter Pringle, of Newhall, was appointed a lord of session in Scotland, May 1, 1718, on the decease of Sir Gilbert Elliot. Bromley says he died in 1736. In that year died Robert Pringle, Esq. of Rotterdam, aged 80, on his return to England from Spa, who originally came from Holland with William III. at the Revolution; and was appointed deputy-secretary for Scotland, May 1, 1718; then secretary at war for Great Britain; and, at his death, he was register-general of the shipping, and commissioner of the customs: but what affinity there was between the lord of session and the register-general, I do not know.

CLASS VII.

MEN OF THE SWORD.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

WILLIAM CADOGAN, Earl of Cadogan, when Lieutenant-general, *mez. La Guerre p. J. Simon sc.*

Quere, Is there not another engraving of the earl; or was the same plate altered?

This nobleman, of ancient descent in Wales, was the son of Henry Cadogan, counsellor at law, and the grandson of William Cadogan, who, for his valiant deeds in Ireland, in the cause of his religion, king, and country, was appointed by Charles

Charles I. governor of the borough and castle of Trim in that kingdom. The grandson possessing equal military ardour, fought under William and Marlborough; and, at his accession, George I. found him a lieutenant-general. As the former William had opposed the rebels, under Charles I. in Ireland, this William subdued those of George I. in Scotland. For his gallant services there he was honoured with the order of the thistle; advanced, June 30, 1716, to the title of Baron Reading; and, May 8, 1718, to the rank of Baron Cadogan, of Oakley, Viscount Caversham, and Earl of Cadogan. His Majesty appointed him, besides, master-general of the ordnance; and, during his absence in 1723, one of the lord justices. He died June 3, 1726, at which time he was general of all the king's forces; colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards; governor of the Isle of Wight; master of the robes; high steward of Reading; and a member of the privy council. In him the nation lost a brave and virtuous man*. By his countess, Margaretta Cecilia, daughter of William Munter, counsellor of the court of Holland, who long survived him, he left issue, only daughters and co-heirs, so that the viscounty and earldom were lost; but his brother Charles succeeded, by virtue of the limitation, to the barony. His Majesty George III. created his son, Charles Sloane, the present peer, Earl of Cadogan, and Viscount Chelsea of the county of Middlesex. It should be remarked, that the gallant Earl of Cadogan was the maternal grandson of Sir Hardress Waller, who gained great reputation in Ireland, under Wiliam III.; and in Flanders, under

* His death is recorded by Tickell, in a poem, beginning,

"Of Marlborough's captains and Eugenio's friends,
"The last Cadogan to the grave descends, &c."

the same monarch and Marlborough: being wounded at Hochstet, he was taken prisoner by the Duc de Vendosme, but exchanged for the Baron Palavicini. He suffered no opportunity to escape him of advancing the service: by dropping his glove, as it were accidentally, at Tanniers, during a treaty, he showed the colonel of the artillery where the cannon should be placed; which greatly contributed to the victory the following day. He excelled, too, as a plenipotentiary at the Hague and Vienna. Pope, having taken some offence at his lordship, gave vent to his spleen, or rather malignity, in some very severe and sarcastic lines, which having been long repeated from one to another, have, I believe, at last got into print; but which, from his lordship's general character, it is to be hoped he did not deserve, and therefore they shall not appear in pages which are not destined to be the vehicle of resentment or abuse.

JAMES STANHOPE, Earl Stanhope, *mez. Kneller p. Faber sc. 1735, in the "Kit Cat Club."*

JAMES STANHOPE, Earl Stanhope, *V. Loo p. J. Hall sculp.*

JAMES STANHOPE, Earl Stanhope, *mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

JAMES STANHOPE, Earl Stanhope, *oval, in "Cox's "Memoirs."*

James Stanhope, Earl Stanhope, Viscount and Baron of Mahon, grandson of an earl of Chesterfield, was early introduced to the public, by his father, the Hon. Alexander Stanhope, who was sixteen years envoy to the States General. Though Britain has produced as many illustrious characters as any nation, ancient or modern, she has not given birth to many who can vie, in the successful

EARL STANHOPE

successful exercise of great and various talents, with this nobleman. He justly gained the reputation of a hero in Piedmont, at Namur, Cadiz, Rodendello, Barcelona, Mahon, and Madrid; and was considered a wise senator while a commoner, and excelled greatly in the House of Peers. He filled the offices of first commissioner of the treasury, and the chancellorship of the exchequer, with equal reputation; and was frequently named a lord justice of Great Britain. As a negociator he was unrivalled, as was acknowledged at Paris, Madrid, the Hague, Berlin, and other courts whither he went ambassador and plenipotentiary. His own sovereigns, William, Ann, and George I. highly esteemed him; and the monarchs of other kingdoms equally respected and admired him. The Emperor of Germany; the Kings of France, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, and Sardinia; personally valued him: in addition to which, he had the singular honour of entertaining at his table, while in Germany, his own sovereign, George I. the Prince Bishop of Osnaburgh, Duke of York, His Majesty's brother; and the King of Prussia. The title of earl was conferred upon him, May 2, 1717. Britain was deprived of this most estimable lord very unexpectedly: his lordship, speaking with great vehemence in a debate, was suddenly seized with a giddiness, in the House of Lords, and being conveyed to his house in the Cock Pit, Whitehall, was instantly let blood On the following day, February 5, 1720–1, a drowsiness was succeeded by suffocation, and he immediately expired. When the news reached the palace, His Majesty burst into tears, and retired for some hours to his closet; there to lament the death of one of the brightest ornaments of Europe. To do his memory all imaginable honour, his majesty commanded that his

corpse, when sent to Chevening in Kent, should be attended by the horse grenadiers, two hundred of the life guards, and two battalions of the foot guards: the royal coaches, and many of those of the nobility followed. His relict was Lucy, daughter of Thomas Pitt, of Stratford, Wilts, Esq. who had been governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies. This lady, then with child, unable to bear the shock of his lordship's death, lingered till February 24, 1722–3, when she followed him to a premature grave. Their issue was, Philip, his successor, twin with Lucy; George, to whom George I. stood sponsor in person, who fought and conquered at Culloden; Jane, James, and Catherine, posthumous twins, born August 19, 1721: the boy died at the age of twelve Lord Stanhope had all the great qualities, without the weaknesses of Marlborough. He was as amiable in private life, as great in his public capacities. His lordship was a "handsome, dark-complexion-"ed man." His monument, on the right-hand entrance to the choir of Westminster Abbey, was, at the time of its erection, one of the most magnificent to be seen in that noble collection of sepulchral grandeur.

GEORGE CARPENTER, Lord Carpenter, *mez. A. V. Diest p. Faber sc.*

GEORGE CARPENTER, Lord Carpenter, *a small half length, in the title to his "Life," Parr sc.*

The Carpenters are an ancient family, resident in Herefordshire, where they possessed an estate that had been in the family for three centuries, which was sold by his lordship's grandfather: he, however, was fortunate enough, just before his death, to regain it by purchase. Another branch had the manor of Homme in that county, which its

owner devised to this peer, who had but a small inheritance to found his fortunes upon; being a younger son of a younger son. His lordship's epitaph, though inscribed by an only son to the best of fathers, proclaims merely the truth, when it informs us, that Lord Carpenter rose from the station of a private gentleman in the horse guards to be a general officer, and commander of all the forces in North Britain. He served his country for fifty-nine years; but his promotion was gradual: his services always preceding his advancement. During that time he was employed in the army, through the whole course of the wars of England with France; in Ireland, Flanders, and Spain; and always with honour and reputation to himself: and was never absent from his post when there was an action, or when one was expected. He was as remarkable for his great humanity, as for his courage and presence of mind in time of service and most imminent danger. By his perseverance, integrity, and evenness of temper, during the Spanish war, he not only gained the affections of his countrymen, but the esteem of the generals of the allies, and of the Emperor Charles VI. to whom he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, in 1715. He had been of the utmost service in suppressing the rebellion in Scotland, by preventing the friends of the Prince, who claimed the crown, from seizing Newcastle upon Tyne; and also at the decisive victory at Preston. Lord Carpenter was governor of the island of Minorca, and frequently sat in the British House of Commons. This worthy veteran was dangerously wounded at Almanza; but still more at Almanera, where a musket ball broke his jaw-bone, beat out his teeth, and lodged in the root of his tongue, near the gullet, where it remained fifty-one

weeks before it could be extracted. He was ennobled May 4, 1719; died February 10, 1731–2, aged 74; and was buried at Imonselbury, near Winchester. By Alice, daughter of Lord Charlemont, he had issue, George, his only child, who succeeded him in the honour of Baron Carpenter, of Killaghy in the county of Kilkenny.

SIR CHARLES WILLS, K.B. *oval, cloak and breastplate, mez. M. Dahl p. J. Simon sc.*

Sir Charles Wills, knight of the bath, was lieutenant of the ordnance, colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, field-marshal, a general of foot, and a representative for the borough of Totness, Devonshire, in the parliaments called 1722, and the three succeeding. He died December 25, 1741. Quere, Was this gentleman related to Mr. Wills, who died at Lambeth, January 20, 1743, aged 102?

MICHAEL RICHARDS, *mez. Kneller p.* 1719, *Faber sc.* 1755.

The Hon. Michael Richards, brigadier-general, master-surveyor of the ordnance stores and provisions of war, was highly esteemed; died February 5, 1722, aged 48; and was buried at Charlton in Kent. His three nieces, his heirs, daughters of James Craggs, Esq. and sisters to Secretary Craggs, erected a most superb monument for him, which is placed on the south side of the altar. On it is a statue of the deceased, in white marble, as large as the life, holding a baton with military accompaniments, with a long inscription to his honour, which may be seen in Lyson's "Environs of London," in his account of that village.

GEORGE

GEORGE WADE, *oval frame, tie wig, mez. J. V. Diest p. Faber sc.* 1736.

GEORGE WADE, *a truncheon in his left-hand, mez. J. Vr. Bank p. V. Haecken sc.* 1736.

This general, so well known in the annals of England, and generally as a great character, had not that reputation in his life-time, though he was a faithful servant of the crown. His first commission was dated December 26, 1690; after which period he advanced in preferment, under four successive princes, to the highest military honours. He was made adjutant-general, with a brevet of colonel, by Lord Galway, in 1704; and at length obtained the rank of field-marshal of His Majesty's forces; lieutenant-general of the ordnance; governor of Forts William, Augustus, and George, in Scotland; and was made a member of the privy council. He commanded against the rebels, in 1715; and having finished the unhappy contest, he remained in Scotland, and became, in 1725, commander in chief in the room of Lord Carpenter. In this situation he will always be remembered with honour and gratitude; for, under his care, the soldiers effected the famous military road through the Highlands, which has tended more to the civilization of the country, than all that the sovereigns before the reign of George could ever effect; and this too at so inconsiderable an expence, that it has caused no less wonder, than a just admiration of his incorruptible integrity. That road will, for ages, be his best monument; and, as an accompaniment, may be added the noble bridge he built over the Tay, in 1733. At the foot of this bridge are four pyramids; and on the middle of the parapet, four obelisks on pedestals. The road-way on the bridge

bridge is handsomely paved in a figured pattern. From the bridge, which bears the following inscription, is a most beautiful view:

Mirare,
Viam hanc militarem
Ultra Romanos terminos,
M. Passuum CCL. hac illac extensam,
Aquis et paludibus insultantem,
Per Rupes Montesque patefactam,
Et indignanti Tavo,
Ut cernis instratam,
Opus hoc arduum sua solertia,
Et decennàli militum opera
A. Ær. xnæ. 1733, posuit G. WADE,
Copiarum in Scotia præfectus.
Ecce quantum valeant
Regia GEORGII II. auspicia.

This general was accused of a desire to remain at Newcastle, rather than of being eager to go farther north; but this seems to have been an ill-founded charge. That he was a soldier of tried bravery, is undoubted: witness his storming the redoubt at Minorca, at the head of the grenadiers. He, however, acquired but little fame when he commanded as generalissimo of the English and Hanoverian forces: indeed, the English were greatly dissatisfied with him and the Duc d'Aremberg. They accused one of being "vain and weak, with-" out confidence, weight, or authority." These allied generals were severely censured in England, 1744; and became the ridicule of France, not only in private companies, but were the subjects of farces and pantomimes upon the stage. It must be allowed, that General Wade was, at that time, perhaps, too much advanced in years to hold so important a post; and it certainly would

would have been better for his reputation to have remained at home, in the enjoyment of his former laurels, without attempting to gain more. He died March 14, 1748, aged 75. He was buried in Westminster Abbey; and is supposed to have left 100,000*l**. His natural daughter married Mr. Mason; and afterwards the Rev. Mr. Jebb, chaplain to Dr. Herring, archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. John Burton, of Eton, wrote her a Latin letter, in his "Iter Sussexiense," addressed to Corn. Emil. General Wade was said to be a very worthy man where women were not concerned. It was Wade who introduced the bill to disarm and change the dress of the Highlanders.

* Marshal Wade was greatly attached to gaming, and not very nice in the company he gamed with. Once, when at play, he missed a very valuable gold snuff-box, richly set with diamonds. Enraged, he swore no man should leave the room until it was found; and insisted upon an immediate search. A gentleman, who sat on his right, dressed as an officer, with clothes much worn, and who, with great humility, had asked and obtained permission, four or five times, to go his shilling with the marshal, with great vehemence declared, upon the honour of a soldier, that he had not the box, nor knew any thing of it, but that he would die rather than be searched: he was willing, however, to retire to the next room, and defend his honour, or perish in the attempt. The marshal, who before had his suspicions, was now confirmed in them, and, as the sword was to be referred to, instantly prepared for the attack; but, to his confusion, in drawing, he felt the box in a secret pocket. Stung with remorse at having wounded the honour of a soldier, he said, as he hastily left the room: "Sir, I here, with great reason, ask your "pardon; and hope to find it granted, by your breakfasting with me, and "hereafter ranking me amongst your friends." At breakfast, the Marshal said, "Why, Sir, could you refuse being searched." "Because, marshal, "being upon half-pay and friendless, I am obliged to husband every penny. "I had, that day, little appetite; and as I could not eat what I had paid for, "nor afford to lose it, the leg and wing of a fowl, with a manchet, were then "wrapped up in a piece of paper in my pocket: the idea of these being "found there, appeared ten times more terrible than fighting the room "round." "Enough, my dear boy, you have said enough! your name. Let "us dine at Sweet's to-morrow; we must prevent your being subjected again "to such a dilemma." At Sweet's the marshal presented him with a captain's commission, and a purse of guineas to enable him to join the regiment. This exactly explains Wade's character. It does him honour. The poor officer, though evidently fond of fowl, was, it is still more evident, not "chicken-hearted." By such extraordinary *accidents* does merit gain what it otherwise ought to have obtained.

JOSEPH

JOSEPH SABINE, *coat looped, mez. G. Kneller p.* 1711, *Faber sc.* 1742.

General Sabine served in the armies of Queen Ann. When a brigadier, at Oudenarde, in 1708, he animated the soldiers by his example; and was employed in the same year, at the siege of Lisle. In the following reign his regiment, with three others, were disbanded, in 1718; yet he was valued by George II. highly. Sabine died October 5, 1739, a general of foot, colonel of the guards, and governor of Gibraltar; and had sat in one parliament, that of 1727, for Berwick upon Tweed. The general is also remembered as a member of another, but different kind of institution, yclept the Grub-street Club. He was a married man; and, surviving his wife, he used to tell his friends, he had seen her apparition. It might have been *dangerous* to have denied the assertion, but it would have been very foolish to have believed it*. His son, John Sabine, Esq. of Tewing in Hertfordshire, married Miss Osburn, of Essex, April 6, 1742.

* "General Sabine had a seat at Tewing in Hertfordshire; and gave the "following relation to Dr. Yarborough, the rector of that parish, a gentle- "man of great honour and veracity, and much good sense: that being dan- "gerously ill of his wounds after a battle abroad, and beginning to recover, "as he lay awake one night, in his bed, having a candle in his chamber, he "saw, on the sudden, the curtains drawn back to his bed's feet, and his wife, "then in England, (a lady whom he greatly loved,) presenting herself to his "full view, at the opening of the curtains, and then disappearing. He was "amazed at the sight; and fell into deep reflection upon this extraordinary "apparition. In a short time afterwards he received the melancholy news "from England, that his beloved consort was dead; and that she died at "such a time, which, as near as he could possibly recollect, was the very "time at which he had seen that strange apparition. This he immediately "entered down in his note-book; continuing, ever afterwards, fully persuaded "of the certainty of some apparitions, notwithstanding the general prejudice "to the contrary: *which*, said he, often, *I can, from my own knowledge in "this instance, confidently oppose upon the strongest grounds.* This is the "story, and I have set it down as I have heard it from the above-mentioned "worthy Doctor, without making any remarks." J. J.

Gent. Mag. for 1783, p. 463.

ROBERT

ROBERT DALZIEL, *C. Alexander p. Petit, fils, sculp.*

Lieutenant-general Robert Dalziel, an officer of great merit, served in all the campaigns of the illustrious Marlborough. The general was, I suppose, descended from a branch of the Dalziels, earls of Carnwath, a title lost by the attainder of Robert Dalziel, the sixth earl, by his engaging in the rebellion of 1715. This hardy veteran survived all his contemporaries, and died October 14, 1768, aged 96. Soldiers who survive the casualties of actual service, often die very old: the duties of their profession harden their bodies, and, perhaps, their minds too; because all that they experience in common life is ease and safety, compared to what they have known in their campaigns. Dalziel had seen, and probably served under Charles II. and all his subsequent sovereigns, James II. William and Mary, Ann, George I. and George II. I think I have heard a very extraordinary story of a daughter of this general officer's intriguing with a common soldier. The enraged father endeavoured to have him shot for deserting his arms; but, at the court martial, the frail fair nobly came forward, and declared, that "the "culprit did not quit his arms when he *played* "the lover." This saved his life; and the lady gave him her hand: he was a fine young man. Dalziel became reconciled; and the affair ended with his receiving a commission from him who had wished to have shed his blood, as an expiation for the violation of the chastity of his daughter.

JOSHUA

JOSHUA GUEST, *mez. V. Diest p.* 1724, *S. Taylor sc.* 1744.

This bold and fortunate son of Mars, from a very humble beginning, both in his civil and military capacity, deservedly rose to the rank of a general. He had actually been hostler to the person who kept the post-office at Boroughbridge in Yorkshire. So far was he from concealing his once subaltern situation in the army, when removed from the care of horses, that he always sent the first slice of meat from his table to the centinels at his gate: because, said he, "I re-"member, when I stood centinel, I envied those "who were at dinner within doors." In the north aisle of Westminster Abbey is a handsome monument erected to his memory, admirably well cut, having his bust thereon, in white marble, with the following concise, but energetic inscription on the tablet beneath:

SACRED
To those virtues
That adorn a Christian and a soldier,
This marble perpetuates the memory
Of Lieutenant-General JOSHUA GUEST,
Who closed a service of sixty years,
By faithfully defending EDINBURGH CASTLE
Against the rebels, 1745.

His widow, (who lies near him,) caused this to be erected. He died in 1747, aged 87; she, in 1751.

OFFICERS

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

GEORGE BYNG, Viscount Torrington, *in armour, 4to. mez. J. Faber sc.* 1708.

GEORGE BYNG, Viscount Torrington, *collar of the Order of the Bath, mez. J. Davison p. J. Faber sc.* 1730.

GEORGE BYNG, Viscount Torrington, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.* 1718.

GEORGE BYNG, Viscount Torrington, *in Birch's "Lives," Houbraken sc.*

GEORGE BYNG, Viscount Torrington, *a small circle, Miller sc.*

George Byng, Viscount Torrington, the restorer of his family, was of ancient descent, and born at Wrotham in Kent, where the Byngs had long flourished, and possessed considerable property as private gentlemen; but the estate, for some time, was alienated from the family, by his lordship's father. Mr. Byng, at the early age of fifteen, went to sea as a volunteer, on a recommendation from Charles II. procured by the Duke of York. In about three years he quitted the sea service, and served as a cadet under Kirk, in the garrison at Tangier; and he soon rose to the rank of lieutenant. By the persuasion of the Lord Dartmouth he again returned to the navy, in which, to the honour of himself and the advantage of his family, he ever after continued steady. He felt, though at an early age, a due sense of resentment for the violated rights of his country; and was anxious to contribute his part in placing the crown upon another head, that should wear it more advantageously for the public good. In consequence he was entrusted with the design then carrying on, to gain over the fleet to the Prince of Orange; and he had the honour of conveying

veying the submission of the English tars to the prince, at Windsor; when he obtained the command of the Constant Warwick, a ship of the fourth rate. Through a succession of meritorious service, under Rooke, Russel, and Shovel; and well-earned promotions; by the favour of his sovereign, George I. on the 9th of September, 1721, he obtained the additional dignity of the peerage, by the title of Viscount Torrington, and Baron Byng, of Southill in the county of Bedford. While a commoner, he represented the town of Plymouth in different parliaments. He enjoyed, deservedly, the highest honours in his profession; and of civil employments, had, at different times, an ample share: the rank of privy counsellor; and knighthood of the bath, on the revival of that order in 1725, crowned the whole, and left nothing else to be desired, as, in fact, there was hardly any thing more left to be bestowed. Triumphant on the main, the fleets of France were compelled to yield to his superior skill and courage, wherever he hoisted his flag. The misguided James and his unfortunate son found in him an unconquerable enemy; as did France, Spain, and Sweden. He died first lord commissioner of the admiralty, January 17, 1732–3, in his 70th year, and was buried at Southill in Bedfordshire. Lord Torrington was equally skilful and brave, and as courteous as either; uniting the graces of the army with the gallantry of the navy: as he evinced by his elegant attention to the Arch-duchess, Mary Ann of Austria, whom he conveyed to her royal bridegroom, John V. king of Portugal. His politeness gained him a letter of thanks from the King of Sardinia; and even Philip V. whom he acted against, acknowledged his merit. His lordship married Margaret, daughter of James Master, of East Longden

in

in Kent, Esq. an alliance that has been peculiarly fortunate; for the late William Daniel Masters, of Yokes in Kent, Esq. devised his fine estate there, after his relict's death, to the present peer. His lordship's family consisted of eleven sons and four daughters. Pattee and George, the two eldest sons, became, successively, Viscounts Torrington: John, the fourth, was the unfortunate admiral; about the merits of whose case his judges, at the time, and posterity, since, have been much divided in opinion; and the latter still continues to regard his fate with commiseration.

MATTHEW AYLMER, Lord Aylmer, 1710, *mez.*

Matthew Aylmer, second son of Sir Christopher Aylmer, a baronet of Ireland, was created Baron of Babrath, from a family seat in the county of Meath, in that kingdom, by George I. May 1, 1718. He went a *reformade* to sea, through the persuasion of the Duke of Buckingham, to whom he had been a page. His first promotion in the fleet was an appointment to the command of the Charles galley; but in the reign of James II. he commanded a ship. Lord Russel made him one of his seconds, when Rear-admiral Carter fell at La Hogue; and he was raised to that rank, as a reward for the gallant services he performed under him. William III. sent him to the Mediterranean, where he subdued the sea rovers; and obtained a peace at Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli: this event gained him great reputation. After the accession of Queen Ann he refused to serve under Colonel Churchill, and was superseded by Sir John Leake; but George I. restored him to his former station in the navy, and gave him an Irish barony; appointed him governor of Greenwich Hospital; keeper of the palace and park there; and a com-

missioner of the admiralty. Besides which, he represented Dover as one of its barons, from 1698 till his death, except in the last parliament of Queen Ann. His lordship died immediately after he had been raised to the rank of rear-admiral of Great Britain, August 18, 1720; and was buried at Greenwich, where he had long resided. "He had," said Mackay, "a very good head; "was indefatigable and designing; was very zea- "lous for the liberties of the people; made a "good figure in parliament as well as the fleet: "handsome in his person, of a brown com- "plexion." By Sarah, daughter of Edward Ellis, of London, Esq. he had Henry, his successor; and two daughters: Elizabeth; and Lucy, who became second wife to Hugh Fortescue, Esq. father of the Earl of Clinton, K.B. by virtue of a limitation in the patent; but the earldom reverted to the Earl of Lincoln.

SIR JAMES WISHART, *mez. Dahl p. Faber sc.* 1722.

Sir James Wishart was made an admiral by Queen Ann, in 1703; and a lord commissioner of the admiralty, December 12, 1710, in which year he was returned a member of parliament for Portsmouth; in which, he sat again for the same place, in 1713. His royal mistress conferred the honour of knighthood upon him; but, in the following reign he lost all his places, and was dismissed from the service, perhaps, under suspicion of favouring the interest of the exiled part of the royal family. He resided at Chelsea, and died May 30, 1723; and his relict, in January, 1736–7. This admiral was of Scotch extraction, and therefore little is known in England of his private history; but his family has produced many eminent

Harding &c

S^R CHA^S WAGER K^NT

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nent characters in Scotland. His portrait is placed with those of several other distinguished British sea officers at Hampton Court.

CHARLES WAGER, *mez. M. Dahl p. Faber sc.* 1710.

CHARLES WAGER, *oval, mez. T. Gibson p, Faber sc.* 1731 *and* 1737.

It has been said that this great man was educated a quaker; and, that though he left that community, he always was peculiarly kind to its members. His mother had two husbands. Eleanor, his maternal sister, married the Rev. John Watson, D.D. whom she survived; and died in 1731, and was buried at Lewisham. The gallantry of Sir Charles would have dignified any descent, as he was equally great and good, and carried the British flag triumphant in many seas. In the reign of Queen Ann he gained vast applause, by his conduct in the West Indies; and he engaged the Spanish admiral, off Carthagena, till his ship blew up, when he captured the rear-admiral, with a considerable treasure: and it is supposed, that if all his officers had done their duty, he would have performed most important services. He brought Bridges and Windsor, two of his captains, before a court martial in Jamaica, where they were proved guilty, and broke. He was then only a commodore: but his gallantry gained him the honour of knighthood. In the North Sea he acted with such vigour, that he obliged Sweden to relinquish the alliance of Russia, by which George I. saved Denmark, his ally, from ruin. To reward his merit, he was made admiral of the white, first commissioner of the admiralty, and a privy counsellor. Sir Charles was a member of parliament in 1714, for Portsmouth; in 1715, for

Westlow in Cornwall; in 1722 and 1727, for Portsmouth. In 1734 he was proposed for Westminster; but Lord Sundon, his colleague, imprudently bringing in the military, at the close of the poll, the election was declared void. Sir Charles was, at that time, conveying His Majesty to the continent. Parties ran very high; and the opposition to the minister, Walpole, took that opportunity of depriving the admiral of his seat: in 1741, Westlow again returned him. This brave officer died at Chelsea, May 24, 1743, aged 77; and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument, by Schemakers, to his memory, erected by the grateful Francis Gashrey, Esq. in 1747: a basso-relievo on it, represents the taking and destroying the Spanish gallcons, in 1708; with a pyramid in the back ground, and Fame mourning over the medallion of the admiral, which an infant Hercules is admiring. Whatever may be the deficiency of the execution, the truth of the inscription compensated: a more just character is not to be found in the Abbey. "He was a man of great natural talents, improved by industry and long experience; who "bore the highest commands; and passed "through the greatest employments with credit "to himself and honour to his country. He was, "in his private life, humane, temperate, just, and "bountiful. In public station, valiant, prudent, "wise, and honest; easy of access to all; plain "and unaffected in his manners; steady and resolute in his conduct; so remarkably happy in "his presence of mind, that no danger ever discomposed him. He was esteemed and favoured "by his king; and honoured by his country." Sir Charles was ever true to the promoter of his fortune, Sir Robert Walpole; and when the general voice of the house was against the pacific measures

sures of the minister, he stemmed the torrent, by declaring, that, "to his knowledge, Sir Robert "was as forward and zealous to promote the "war as any of His Majesty's council; and, that "nothing was a moment wanting in his province, "that of issuing money. That he had never "interfered in recommending any one person "to the admiralty board; and, that if he had "ever done so, he could declare, that he should "have thrown up all his employments." This assertion, proceeding from a man who had been nine years at the head of the admiralty, had great influence; and the noble simplicity of the admiral's conduct gained him universal regard. "I "must instantly set sail for Holland," said his impatient sovereign to him. "Sir, it is at the "peril of your life." "Did you ever hear of a "king being drowned," answered the monarch. The admiral, with his usual gravity, replied, "Yes, please Your Majesty, Pharaoh, king of "Egypt." He ever promoted public charities. The Duke of Montagu and he were patrons and stewards of the Cockney's Feasts held at Stepney, to apprentice poor children to the sea service: this institution has been superseded by the Marine Society. When Mrs. Russell, daughter of Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland, the younger son of the Protector, Oliver, left her daughter, Mary, at his seat at Fordham, Sir Charles said, "I have purchased the estate this child is "heir to; and I will educate and provide for "her." His portrait is in the palace at Hampton Court.

SIR THOMAS HARDY, *mez. Dahl p.* 1714; *Faber sc.* 1722.

Sir Thomas Hardy went to sea early in life, and became a captain in 1693. He commanded the Pembroke, under Rooke, at Cadiz, and was left on the coast of Spain, when the English fleet were returning, with orders to steer for Lagos Bay in Portugal, to watch the galleons. He soon sailed thence to acquaint the admiral, that the Spanish galleons were gone into Vigo harbour, convoyed by seventeen French men of war. In consequence, the harbour was entered, the shipping destroyed, and an immense quantity of bullion captured. Sir Thomas was chosen to convey the intelligence to England; for which the queen conferred on him the honour of knighthood, of greater distinction at that time than it is thought now. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of a rear-admiral; and highly valued by Her Majesty, and Prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral of England. Sir Thomas sat in parliament, in 1710 and 1713, for the borough of Melcomb-Regis, Dorsetshire; and died, rear-admiral of the red, at Hampstead, August 16, 1732, aged 66; and was buried under a flat stone, in Westminster Abbey, as was Dame Constance, his wife. There is a monument erected to the memory of this "hardy tar," who was, I suppose, father of admiral Sir Charles Hardy. He had a "beautiful" daughter, married, May 27, 1732, to George Chamberlayne, Esq. M.P. who received a fortune of 10,000*l.* with her.

SIR

JOHN JENNINGS

Publishd 1 Mar. 1800. by Edwd Harding 98 Pall Mall.

SIR JOHN JENNINGS, *mez. Kneller p.* 1704, *Faber sc.* 1722.

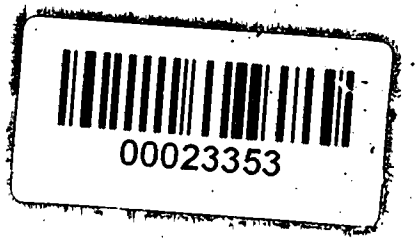
Sir John Jennings was descended from a very respectable and loyal family, resident at Hudleston in Shropshire, which had suffered greatly for the cause of Charles I. Adopting the naval service, he early distinguished himself, particularly in the Mediterranean; for which he was knighted by Queen Ann, September 9, 1704. Sir John was not only a valiant admiral, but an eminent minister in the cabinet, and a useful member of the House of Commons, in which he represented Queenborough, Kent, in 1705 and 1708; and Rochester, in 1714, 1722, and 1727. He long held the office of commissioner of the admiralty; but resigned in 1727, owing to his infirmity of deafness. He was also governor of Greenwich Hospital; high steward of the royal manor of East and West Greenwich, and Lee; chief steward of the lordship, manor, and town of Deptford-Stroud; and high bailiff of the town and lordship of East Greenwich. Sir John died rear-admiral of Great Britain, December 23, 1743, aged 79, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He married Mrs. Britain, in June, 1717, who died October 2, 1723: by whom he had issue, John Jennings, Esq. who married Mary, sister of the Earl of Clanrickard, in May, 1741. It is probable, that this admiral may have been related to the brave Sir William Jennings, an admiral in the reign of Charles II. who adopted the cause of James II. and went into the French service; in which he commanded as captain of a ship: an act not to be excused by his misguided attachment. Admiral Sir John Jennings gave the statue of his late Majesty, which stands in the great square of

Greenwich Hospital, sculptured by Rysbrack, out of a single block of white marble, which weighed eleven tons, and was taken from the French by the gallant Sir George Rook. Sir John resided in the governor's apartments in the hospital, where there is a portrait of him by Richardson.

SIR CHALONER OGLE, *mez. C. Zincke p. Faber sc. (1741.)*

SIR CHALONER OGLE, *mez. G. Hicks p. R. Tims sc.*

Sir Chaloner Ogle was a native of Kirkby, near Newcastle upon Tyne; became captain of the Swallow man of war; and was knighted May 7, 1723, for the important service he had rendered the government, by defeating and killing the infamous pirate Roberts, and taking three of his ships upon the coast of Africa; after which he was appointed admiral and commander of the fleet, on the decease of Admiral Sir John Norris. Sir Chaloner succeeded Admiral Nicholas Haddock in 1746, as a representative in parliament for the city of Rochester; was returned again in 1747; died April 11, 1750, aged 70; and was buried at Twickenham. In private life this gallant man's virtues were eminently conspicuous. He married his relation, Isabella, daughter of Dr. Ogle, a physician in Newark, who died October 12, 1723; after which he married again to his second lady: she died at her house in New Broad-street, September, 1737. When the Hon. Admiral Lee heard of Sir Chaloner's death, he said, facetiously, that he would pay his addresses to his widow; but a few hours afterwards he fell dead, without any previous illness.



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